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VOL. XII NO. 64 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Mar.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA	*	15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,039
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,992
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,037
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN	20,817

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	ODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

18th Mar.	SOUDAN† ..	..	6,696
19th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	..	6,715
24th ,,	BANGALA* ..	..	3,948
12th April	ALIPORE* ..	..	5,273
19th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	..	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM* ..	..	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA† ..	..	6,213
26th ,,	SOUDAN§ ..	..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA § ..	..	6,813
23th ,,	SOUDAN§ ..	..	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Proceeds to Kobe.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th March ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi 9-30 a. m.
15th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war. 9 a. m.
17th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
19th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
19th ,, ..	BARJORA..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Behrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital (30-9-23).	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on Application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	74,500,000

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BRANCHES:

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Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Teinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

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Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,46,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

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Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ...	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiuilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

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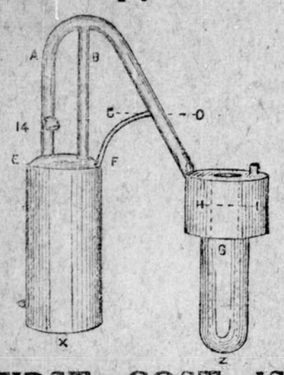

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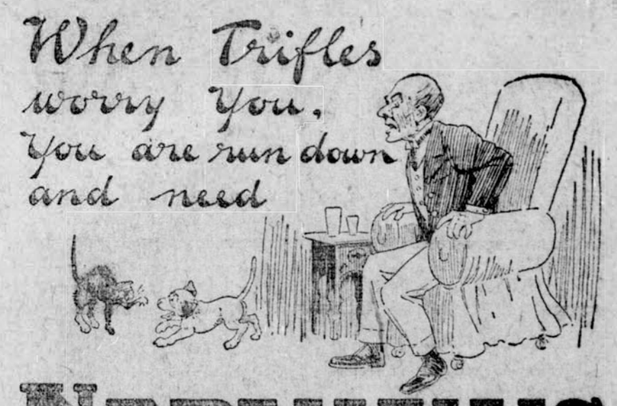

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For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to :
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA, I. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor:—
G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor,
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty,
BOMBAY 7.

Suraballi Kasaya
THE GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier.

The principal functions of *Suraballi Kasaya* are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy.

Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.

One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.-P.P.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ld.,
29, Kolutola St., Calcutta.

"ERANDOIL"
Registered Trade Mark.
An exquisite, medicated & flavoured preparation of the choicest castor oil extracted from specially selected seeds.
CURES CONSTIPATION.
Per bottle Re. 1/- only.
Stockists :—G. S. RANADE & Co., Bombay Commercial Museum, Girgaum, Opp. Government Stables,
Manufactured by
Annapurna COOKER Co.,
P.O. Thalakwadi B/c. I. Belgaum.

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING
All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.
Write to—
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
57, Apollo St., Fort.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Museum West, BOMBAY
THE ONLY PLACE In India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced ?

HALF-WATT
PHILIPS'
LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS,
ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art,

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.
CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT .. .. .. BOMBAY.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handi Pattern
Low Consumption. Simple Reliable.
Price .. .. on Application
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,,
BOMBAY No. 2

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

BY SPECIAL REQUEST FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL DRAMA

"MERRY--GO--ROUND"

10 parts—all the parts are shown together—a two—hours full programme.

A magnificent, powerful picturization of the merry go round of life, whirling and spinning to the tune of pleasure—a mad whirl of love, life and luxury.

That's

"ME RY-GO-ROUND"

Universal's new Super-Jewel, one of the most powerful love stories ever written directed by Rupert Julian, and invested with his wizardry; featuring

MARRY PHILBIN

as the little organ-grinder, and

NORMAN KERRY

as the young handsome flippant Count, and their excellent work makes the picture dramatic in the extreme.

The greatest love-story ever told! It's love that makes the world go round it's love that makes the

"MERRY-GO-ROUND"

The fascinating story of love that outlived the command of an emperor and the fate of nations! The Picture of the year.

ALL THE TEN PARTS COMPLETE

are screened this week.

Five Shows to-day at; 3-15, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

STARTING TO-DAY

MAJESTIC FILMS

ANOTHER GIGANTIC HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE.

RAZIA BEGUM

She had wonderful powers.
She ruled wiselb and sternly.
She feared nothing.

Nothing daunted her.
But She was a Woman.

SEE HOW

RAZIA BEGUM

Loved a Slave, Sacrified Her Power, Her Riches, Her Vanity And Her Life For the sake of Her Passion.

Prepared At Huge Cost With Cultured And Well Known Artists.

SEE IT TO-DAY

AT

Cinema Majestic

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GREAT BRITISH SUPER-PRODUCTION.
"FLAMES OF PASSION"
featuring
"MAE MARSH"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
In his latest picture
"CIRCUS DAYS"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Barry.

NEW PLAY NEW PLAY

MANOHAR SREE SANGIT MANDALI

With their talented

30 Actresses! 40 Actors!

will stage

"DOORANGI DHOONIYA."

OR

CHARKHA

the saviour of the viceous
on Saturday the 15th inst at 9. P. M.
AND
on Sunday the 16th Inst at 3. P. M.
AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

Tickets can be had at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

Shri Shivajee at the age of Eighteen.

New & Stunning Picture!

The NEW HISTORICAL PRODUCTION by the MAHARASHTRA FILM Co., of "SINHGAD" Fame.

"The Treasure of Kalyan"

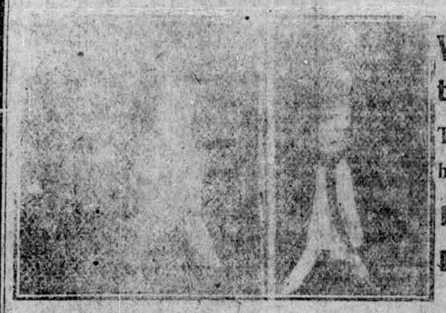
"The Treasure of Kalyan"

STARTS RIGHT FROM TO-DAY

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW

at 3-45, 6, 8-15, and 10-30 P. M.

AT THE POPULAR PALATIAL



What are the Essentials of "Swaraj"?

The "Treasure of Kalyan" being a very long picture,

EACH SHOW OF FULL 2 HOURS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

Phone No. 40106.
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL INDIAN PICTURE

RAJA BHOJ

A Beautiful Screen Version of the well known Indian Historical Masterpiece by the Celebrated Indian Poet of Immortal Fame

MAHA KAVI KALIDASS

Produced by the well known MADAN THEATRES, LD., and featuring such celebrated stars as

MISS PATIENCE COOPER & MISS ALBERTINA

together with a well known Cast of Prominent Characters on Indian Stage.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!

OUR GREAT, GRAND AND GORGEOUS SERIAL

"BRANDED FOUR"

FEATURING THE CELEBRATED STARS

BEN WILSON & NEV GERBER

Times and Rates as usual.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
GULBAKAVLI
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday, Friday Extra shows at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Messrs Pendherkar and Chapekar will give A treat for the lovers of Scientific Singing

A Concert of Scientific Singing

by

Prof. Ramkrishna Boa Vaze

the Guru of Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

Under the Auspices of

THE

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

AT AKOLA SHRIRAM THEA

On Sunday 16th March I

at 10 p.m. (S.T.)

Visitors to Bombay.

Up-country merchants and motorists visiting Bombay are cordially invited to make their headquarters at the ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY. Grand display of goods are always on view. Mail and telegrams may be sent in their Care.

The Biggest Motor Accessory Emporium in WesternIndia

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

READING—For one year in monthly Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading. Whole Life Reading in details, Re. Information required—Date of birth and (year, month, day and hour of birth) by of Horoscope. Testimonials from all rs.

year's weekly predictions for Business Rs. 5. Apply to:—

B. R. SREENIVASAYYA.
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 24th March to 10th April, 1924, both days inclusive.

13196

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th day of March, 1924, to the 7th day of April, 1924, both days inclusive for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the year ended 31st December, 1923, payable to Shareholders registered on the 24th day of March, 1924.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th March, 1924.

19222

WANTED

ONE qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR by the Bijapur City Municipality, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60—5—100 plus Rs. 10 conveyance allowance.

Those who have passed the Sanitary Surveyor's examination only are eligible for the post.

Applications should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 7th of April, 1924, with copies of testimonials and particulars about age, caste and the language known.

N. P. DESAI,
President,
City Municipality, Bijapur.

Bijapur, 10th March, 1924. C19203

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for 4 Boilers by Tinker and Shenton, 30ft. by 8ft. each—3 of 125 lbs. pressure and 1 of 110 lbs. pressure. Also 1 Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Engine, 950 I. H. P., by Benjamin Good fellow, made in 1888. All the above in good working condition. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

19187

FOR SALE.

1 Single Crighton Loose Opener with Porcupine Feed. Year 1897.
1 Single Crighton Loose Opener. Year 1898.
1 Buckley's Patent Automatic Feeder with Lap Machine combined 38" wide. Year 1899.
The above by Taylor Lang and Company.
6 Automatic Feeders (year 1914) by Tweedale and Smalley combined with Lap Machines (year 1898) 38" wide by Howard and Bullough.
7 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1898.
2 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1910.
By Howard and Bullough.
For inspection and further particulars apply Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

C18878

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at 4-20 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 30th September, 1923.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of March 1924 to the 28th day of March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 12th March, 1924. C19200

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts as at 30th September 1923.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of March 1924 to the 28th day of March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate Fort,
Bombay, 12th March, 1924. C19

PUBLIC NOTICES

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.

C18798

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS DURING JAMSHEDI NOWROZ AND HOLI HOLIDAYS.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Bombay (Colaba, Grant Road, Dadar and Bandra) to certain stations from THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1924, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon of TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1924.

Full particulars can be had on application to the Station Masters or to the Undersigned.

F. J. H. STEVWRIGHT.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th March, 1924.

19164

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION has under its consideration measures for the encouragement of the production of pure milk for consumption within the City limits. A scheme has been proposed by which the Corporation would guarantee a certain percentage on capital invested for a period of years on condition:—

1. That a suitable area for a Dairy Farm is available and only milk produced there under expert supervision shall be utilised.
2. That all processes of milk production shall be open to inspection by Municipal Officers.
3. That the milk shall be pasteurised and a minimum supply of 300 gallons per day be available for supply to Bombay.
4. That the accounts of the Farm or Company shall be subject to audit by the Municipality.

The Corporation will supply facilities for the distribution of milk by leasing stalls in the Municipal Markets and if necessary would subscribe a proportion of the capital required on the condition that they nominate a certain percentage of the Directors of the Company. Full details of the Scheme in question can be obtained on application to the MUNICIPAL DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT Mr. Z. R. KOTHAVALA.

Offers are invited from Syndicates or persons willing to start Dairy Farms on these conditions and should be sent to the address of the Municipal Commissioner in sealed envelopes so as to reach him not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 15th of April, 1924. The offers should contain full details of the scheme proposed together with a statement of the capital proposed to be raised and what proportion it is desired the Municipality should contribute, the rate of interest which it is desired the Municipality should guarantee and the full names and addresses of the persons or members of the Syndicate who put forward the offer together with details of previous experience in connection with Trade and also details as to [illegible] where it is proposed to start Dairy.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, 11th March, 1924.

19190

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

FOR SALE.

AS it has been decided to obtain the Electric current supply for the King George's Medical College Lucknow, from the United Provinces Electric Supply Company in the City and to abolish the existing Power House in consequence, the following are offered for sale.

(1) Three 42 B.H.P. Ruston and Proctor's "OC" type Crude Oil Engines. Two of them have got damaged bed plates. The generators are directly coupled to Earnest Scott mountains, 220 volts, 135 Amps, 6 polar interpoled compound dynamos.

(2) Three marble mounted Switch Boards and its necessary accessories.

(3) Three Oil Tanks, three Air Vessels as well as compressor, etc., for self-starter along with 6 (six) large oil storage tanks.

(4) 22 (Twenty-two) Cooling Tanks with necessary pipings, etc.

(5) One Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Company's "Booster" generating side 140 volts, 12 amps, while the motor side 220 volts 30 H.P. with necessary Regulators, starters, etc. mounted on a marble Switch Board.

(6) One Milking Booster, complete with switch gear, etc.

(7) Two marble Distribution Boards with 12 D.P. turn-over knife switches and 24 porcelain "Hangrup" fuse carriers with contact jaws, etc. complete.

(8) The attached battery is damaged beyond repair.

The necessary new spare parts to repair all the three engines into a working order have already been purchased from the makers and are available on payment of their current prices delivered here. They do not form a part and parcel of the existing plant. A list can be supplied on application.

Intending purchasers are welcome to inspect the plant at the site by appointment. Offers will be received up till the 15th April, 1924, by the undersigned.

T. F. O'DONNELL,
Major,
Registrar.

C19213

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of (1) Empty Wooden Oil Casks and (2) Kerosine Oil Tins for the period of one year, ending 31st March, 1925, and will be received by the undermentioned at his office by 11-30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1924.

Tender forms giving particulars can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

No tender forms will be sent by V. P. P.

AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
[illegible]kshmi, Bombay,
[illegible]h, 1924.

19189

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the post of a Chief Officer for the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, on or before the 22nd instant. Salary Rs. 250-10-300. Only experienced in Administrative work need apply. The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Government.

E. F. GOMEZ,
President
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri.

Dated 14th March, 1924.

19218.

THE SAGAR PRESS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 60, Broach Street, Dana Bunder, on SUNDAY, the 23rd March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
II.—To declare Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Khimji Shamji and Mr. Kakubhai Jivandas who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
V.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th March to 28th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KHIMJI, MEGHJI, DEVRAJ & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1924, to those of the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th March, 1924.

R10021

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 795 of 1924.

1 HAJI SIDICK JAFFER, (2). AHMED HAJI ESSAK ISAALLI, (3). ESMAIL MOLOO, (4). ADAM MOOSA, and (5). SIDICK JOOSAB all of Bombay Cutchee Khatri Mahomedans, merchants, the first three residing at Jamli Moholla, otherwise called Bapu Khote Street and the last two at Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the Patel and some of the Chogias of the Bombay Cutchee Musselman Khatri Jamat for themselves and on behalf of all other members of the said Jamat ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1). HAJI AHMED NOORMAHOMED of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan, residing at Alli Oomer Street, the ex-Patel or Kothliwala and ex communicated member of the Bombay Cutchee Musselman Khatri Jamat, and (2). ABDULLA HAJI MAHOMED, a Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, ex-communicated member of the said Cutchee Musselman Khatri Jamat ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order herein dated the 5th March, 1924, the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Bombay Cutchee Musselman Khatri Jamat have under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, filed the above suit against the defendants abovenamed praying as under:—

(a) that it may be declared that the first defendant has been validly ex-communicated from the Jamat and removed from his office as Patel of the said Jamat and that the 2nd defendant has been validly ex-communicated from the said Jamat and that both the 1st defendant and 2nd defendant have forfeited all Jamat rights and privileges for use of any Jamatkhana or any of the Jamat properties and funds.
(b) that the defendants 1 and 2 may be restrained permanently by an Order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court from taking any part in the administration of the Jamat funds and properties or in the Management or control thereof or from interfering with the 1st Plaintiff's exercise of his rights as Patel of the said Jamat.
(c) that the 1st defendant may be ordered to hand over to the 1st Plaintiff, as the present Patel of the said Jamat, possession of the said Kothali, cash, account books and all other properties, vouchers, documents, etc., pertaining to the said Jamat, which may be in his hands.
(d) that the 1st defendant may be ordered to give an account to the 1st Plaintiff of his management as Patel of the said Jamat and of the properties come to his hands during the time of his appointment from April/May 1923 up to the date of his handing over, as aforesaid, the charge thereof to the 1st Plaintiff.
(e) that in the meanwhile and pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the properties, funds, account books and papers belonging to the said Jamat, which are in the hands of the first defendant.
(f) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the 1st Plaintiff as the duly appointed Patel of the Jamat be authorised to perform all functions of the Patel according to the practices and customs of the said Jamat, without any interference on the part of the 1st defendant.
(g) that the defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiffs' costs of this suit.

AND the hearing of the suit has been fixed for 9th day of June, 1924.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
For Prothonotary.
(Sd). R. B. PATEL,

The 11th March, 1924.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19214

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai LAXMIBAI, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of HIRJI GOVINDJI, deceased, has contracted to sell to our client, SHA GANGADAS PREMJI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Land Revenue Code tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Santa Cruz, in South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, in Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 815 (eight hundred and fifteen) square yards or thereabouts, being a part of final Plot No. 9 of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Schema No. 1 as described in Sanad dated 20th May, 1922, between the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and Hirji Govindji, under Section 65 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and bearing Notified Area Committee House No. 11A and bearing Survey No. 51, Pot No. 2 and Entry No. 786, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Bungalow of Ghellabhai Shivji, on or towards the North by the property of B. G. Parvi, and on or towards the South by the ten feet passage allowed to Ghella Shivji and beyond that by the property of Abdul Hussein Noorbhai.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1924.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C19219

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAWANIDAS NAROTTAMDAS has contracted with our client Mr. ABDUL HAMID ABDUL RAZAK for the absolute sale to him, free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground partly assessed as tenancy-at-will and partly as land newly assessed together with messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Lower Colaba, Naoroji Cross Lane, Navroji Street and Manekji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 28, 31, 29, 30 28, 33, 28, 31, 2930, 28, 33, New Nos. A/4727, 1A/4727, Old Survey Nos. 2/41, 45, 44, 45, 42, 1/41, 1/43, 44, 45, 42 and New Survey Nos. 2/3579, 2A/3579 and 3580 and bounded on the East by a Common Passage and a public Sweepers Passage and beyond that by the property of Rustomji Byramji Colabawalla, on the West by the said Nowroji Street, on the North by the said Manekji Lane and on the South by the said Nowroji Road and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward Nos. 616, 778 and 842 and Street Nos. 71, 7322, 36 and 1-3.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1924.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C19211

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5434 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 30th day of November, 1922.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

MAHADEV ATMARAM RAJE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, occupation service has registered address with the Plaintiff Company, being Khemraj Building, Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi Bombay No. 4, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rs. 21,994-15-10 with further interest on the allotment and call moneys at 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of September, 1922 till judgment the costs of this suit and further interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of December, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
C19224 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2030 of 1921.

(1) OMKARMAL SURAJMAL, (2) NARANDAS POKERMAL, (3) DOSSABHAI MAGANLAL and (4) SAVALRAM KADARMAL by their constituted Attorney Narandas Pokarmal, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Shroff Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

ANRAJ BHURAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Gaiwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To

ANRAJ BHURAJI.
The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI. R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI. R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of March, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 10th day of December, 1921, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 15th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. KHANDWALLA AND CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

C19221

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2030 of 1921.

(1) OMKARMAL SURAJMAL, (2) NARANDAS POKERMAL, (3) DOSABHAI MAGANLAL and (4) SAVALRAM KADARMAL by their constituted Attorney Narandas Pokarmal, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Shroff Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

ANRAJ BHURAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Gaiwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To

ANRAJ BHURAJI.
The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of March, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 10th day of December, 1921, in the above suit.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 15th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

C19220

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Ogale Glass Works, Limited.

THE OGALE GLASS WORKS, LIMITED, having its Registered Office at Karad in the District of Satara ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 5th day of March, 1924, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company duly and unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 11th day of November, 1923, and subsequently duly and unanimously confirmed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 27th of November 1923 and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered with respect to the objects of the Company so as to enable it to carry on the manufacture of all kinds of metal lamps and articles of clay metal enamelling and any other by-products that could be profitably made together with the principal lines of manufacture handled by the Company, and that after clause 3 (c) of the Company's Memorandum of Association the following sub-clause be added:—

"(C1) To manufacture all kinds of metal lamps and articles of clay and metal enamelling and any other by-products that could be profitably made together with the principal lines of manufacture handled by the Company."

"(C.1) To manufacture all kinds of said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 4th day of April, 1924, and any person interested in the said Company whether as creditor or otherwise desiring to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitor Mr. M. V. Gokhale of No. 7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1924.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Solicitor for the Company

1821?

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2030 of 1921.

(1) OMKARMAL SURAJMAL, (2) NARANDAS POKERMAL, (3) DOSABHAI MAGANLAL and (4) SAVALRAM KADARMAL by their constituted Attorney Narandas Pokarmal, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Shroff Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

ANRAJ BHURAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Gaiwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To

ANRAJ BHURAJI.
The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of March, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 10th day of December, 1921, in the above suit.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 15th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

C19220

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2030 of 1921.

(1) OMKARMAL SURAJMAL, (2) NARANDAS POKERMAL, (3) DOSABHAI MAGANLAL and (4) SAVALRAM KADARMAL by their constituted Attorney Narandas Pokarmal, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Shroff Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

ANRAJ BHURAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Gaiwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To

ANRAJ BHURAJI.
The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of March, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 10th day of December, 1921, in the above suit.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 15th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

C19220

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5432 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 30th day of November, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KHOJA ISMAIL EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, a Merchant, his registered address with the plaintiff Company, being Kasar Gully, Mazgaon, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 1,823-4-3 with interest on the sums of Rs. 300 and Rs. 750 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of September, 1922, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of April 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of December, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATELL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATELL.

The 22nd day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C19223

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3164 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. JAMSHEDJI NASSERWANJI MEHTA and (2) BAI AIMA NASSERWANJI MEHTA ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BHAGWANDAS D. MEHRA, (2). SHIVDAS D. MEHRA, (3) DEVIDAYAL D. MEHRA, (4). RAGHULAL D. MEHRA and (5) GURUDAS D. MEHRA, trading in the name of Messrs. Bhagwandas Brothers, the proprietors of the Japanese fine arts ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 15,018-12 with further interest on Rs. 15,300 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 1st day of August, 1923, to the date of judgment, costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at the rate aforesaid till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of April 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

19212

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C 18610

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EDUCATIONAL.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924. Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A, G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY at 2 p.m. Landaulette and Arab Horse, quiet in harness. Apply BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.
T R10013

FOR SALE—One Brand New A.E.G TYPEWRITER—visible with latest improvements. Rs. 265 nett. THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, 14, Hamam Street, Bombay.
T R10022

FOR SALE—Hardwood and Salwood sleepers of all size at lowest rate. Apply to SHARAFALI A. PALIWALA, 135, Bohra Bazar, Fort, Bombay.
T R9942

FREE TRIAL.—When to buy, when to sell cotton. Advice FREE. Can show correspondence showing how others are making money. Apply Box No. 119 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R10004

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Right, Title and Interest in the property at Doctor Street, advertised to take place this day (15-3-24) has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM OPPOSITE THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Mr. Pirojshaw Framji Pavri and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th March, 1919, and made between Santaram Balkrishna and Anandram Santaram of the one part and Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria and others of the other part and in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd February, 1920, and made between the said Santaram Balkrishna and Anandram Sitaram of the one part and Framroz Hormusji Pavri and his wife Pirojbai of the other part and in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th August 1920, and made between the said Santaram Balkrishna and Anandram Santaram of the one part and Maganlal Bholabhoy of the other part and the three Indentures of Transfer of Mortgage all bearing date 15th May, 1923, and executed between the said Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria and others thdsaid Framroz Hormusji Pavri and his wife Pirojbai and the said Moganlal Bholabhoy of the one part and Mr. Pirojshaw Framji Pavri of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors the said Santaram Balkrishna and Anandram Santaram the undermentioned property at the premises on THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension Tax tenmure situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31-146 New Nos. C/220 to 222, 1332 1333, 1335 1336, 1338 and A/1338 Old Survey Nos. 149-150 and New Survey No. 1/B/8028, Cadestral Survey Nos. 1983 Girgaon division together with the dwelling house and all buildings thereon and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 181 Street No. 586 and all buildings thereon and bounded on or towards the North by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the South by the property of Shivshanker Balkrishna, on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property of Vasuntrao Balkrishna and on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Damsey Padamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Pirojshaw Framji Pavri at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1924.

NO RESERVE AUCTION

OF

MOTOR VEHICLES

TO-MORROW
SUNDAY 16th,
AT 11-30 A. M. (S. T.)
AT
RAVAL BUILDINGS,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
(Opposite Imperial Cinema & Powell's).

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

The sale of "Dady House" at Church Gate which was to take place to-day has been POSTPONED until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank and Office concerned.
1 case striped superior shirt cloth.
3 Bales Prints each 40 pieces each 60 yards 28-29.

By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.
40 Aerated water boxes (empty).—writing.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse (ridesaddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Bullock Cart.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable newly built four storeyed property at Mandvi, Koliwada.

Under instruction from N. H. MOOS, Esq., the Receiver-Re-Arbitration, (Mathuradas vs. Jhullockchand and Shapurji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property on the date as under.

Mandvi Koliwada, property on SATURDAY the 15th March next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land containing 618 square yards or thereabonts situate on and being Plot No. 14 of the Mandvi Koliwada Estate, of the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Dungri Street, on the South by Janjikar Street, on the West by Plot No. 13 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Jusab Peermahomed Japanwalla and on the North by the land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage which piece of land bears New Survey No. 2449 together with the building thereon consisting partly by a ground floor and four upper floors and are assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward Nos. 1920, 1926 and 1927, Street Nos. 11-3 and 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdhardal, Solicitors, to the receiver or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Seth Varjivandas Madhandas Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Fort Street, opposite the General Post Office (Bori Bunder), office furniture belonging to Messrs. A. Boneas and Co., such as large and small writing tables, cupboards, glass door book cases, chairs, iron safe on stand teapoys lamps, fans iron cot etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay 15th March 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Esmail Vill Motlibat Street, Byculla, made to order household, furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dumbwaiter, chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, rich pictures in frame, silver show cases, office writing table, glass book case, fancy teapoys, single beds mirror and panel almirahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, hatstand, towel horse, glass crockery, platedware, etc.

Property of a European Gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

MADE TO ORDER VALUABLE DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE GAS OIL STOVE ELECTRIC FAN, WATER FILTERS, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Sea Dream next to post office, Colaba, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter Chesterfield suite of sofas and easy chairs, drawing room cabinet silver show cases tapestry lined drawing room suite office writing table glass book case bic cabinet, teapoys brass and iron beds oval mirror almyrahs, chival dressing table to match clothes press marble top tables electric lamps and fans, gas oil stove cooking utensils, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

Property of B. B. Griffin, Esq.,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HOTELS, CLUBS AND BOARDING HOUSE-OWNERS BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE AT THE HOTEL MAJESTIC, WODEHOUSE ROAD.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of C. S. Viglietta, Esq., Manager, the Hotel Majestic, TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, valuable furniture such as dining tables, chairs, large sideboards, dining room suites of bentwood sofas and chairs, electric hall clocks, rich platedware, tea and coffee sets, country dishes cruet stands, linen table cloth, napkins, towels, also English glass, crockery and hall marked plated ware by Mappin & Webb and Walker and Hall. Also 1 Ton Ford Motor Lorry in perfect running order.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 15th March, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th March 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Bell Ville at Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, tarpesting lined drawing room suite in 10 Pcs. English Blackwood Screen, Chesterfields sofas and chairs, file cabinets, ice box, Gramophone cabinet, writing tables silver show cases, full iron framed cottage piano with pianola and records, mahoganized bed room furniture, bedsteads mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cane furniture, meat safes, English organ, Oliver Typewriter, etc., etc.

The Property of a Parsi gentleman.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay March 14, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 78, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24627.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANK STREET, MAZAGAON AND AT TANTANPURA (BENGALPURA) STREET NEAR DONGRY WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Premchand Kalyanchand and another, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Rajabally Jackseybhai and Jacobally Jakseybhai under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees dated 12th of August, 1920 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1924 at 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), respectively on the respective premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the buildings, messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Tank Street at Mazagaon containing by admeasurement (2375) two hundred and thirty-seven and a half square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1548, 1549, Collector's New No. 8701, Old Survey No. 2598 and New Survey No. 4052 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 160, Street Nos. 109-111 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West by Tank Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Govind Girdhar and now of Kokni Abdul Latif Fakir and on or towards the South by the property of Passu Jaraj and now of Haji Vaidina.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dongry Tantanpura or Bengalpura Street otherwise called Bengalpura Oomarkhady Road Street containing by admeasurement (250) two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3144 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2954, Street No. 77-89 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Visa Oswal caste on or towards the West by the said Dongry Tantanpura or Bengalpura Street, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the house of Allibhai Karmali Surji and on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Peermahomed Derji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1924.

BURMA COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March, 13.

Mr. Maung Pu, Nationalist Party leader, opened the general discussion on the budget in the Legislative Council to-day. He said that the rice control profits enabled them to balance the budget but time would come when that fund would be exhausted though revenue was increasing. The increase in the expenditure was much more rapid particularly in the forest police, civil works, and general administration. He criticised high expenditure on police which had not resulted in the decrease of crime. He strongly objected to the contribution of six and a half lakhs to the Shan states as they had no control over the internal affairs of the states.

Mr. Najng Pa was dissatisfied that of the amount from the rice control profit a sufficient sum was not spent for the economic improvements of the country while Government was prompt in spending money under the head of railways. He regarded the allotment of two and a half lakhs for the land mortgage banks as too small for the purpose and wanted a larger amount to make the experiment a success. Referring to the Retrenchment Committee's report, he wanted to know Government's attitude on the same and what action Government had taken with regard to the recommendations. He wanted encouragement by Government to industries and more money to be spent on primary and vocational education. Of four other non-official members who also spoke, three criticised much larger expenditure under the heads, other than nation-building. The discussion on the budget will be continued to-morrow.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 13.

The Bihar and Orissa Council to-day rejected two part demands for grants in spite of official opposition:—One of Rs. 1,79,077 out of the voted portion of provision of Rs. 3,59,077 for the total main office of the Commissioners of divisions and the other of Rs. 1,46,100 from the provision of Rs. 16,65,800 for the "pay of officers voted" under the head General Administration.

A Madura message of March 13th states:—Another fire broke out yesterday in Krishnapalayam quarter inhabited chiefly by by mill and railway employees. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 3,000 and about two hundred coolies of the Madura Mills are now without shelter.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

B. C. RATE—
Bombay, March 14.
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 25/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/4
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 25/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 13/16
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 2/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 655.
Bank's buying 3 M/st L. A. Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs 715.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 141.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 134
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 337
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 98.80.
London Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London Brussels Frcs. 120.00
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 13.

DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 3 3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st .. 4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ „ 4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent 2 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

New York, Mar 13

Demand Bills 420.62

London, Mar 13

Exchange on London in Paris .. 100 00
„ „ „ Germany 18, 9 /900 100.900
„ „ „ „ Italy 101.00
Rotterdam 16,33
Christiania 132.91
Amsterdam 11.54
Switzerland 24.79
Athens .. ..
Austria .. ..

BULLION.

Bombay, March 14.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7/-
Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/5
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/5/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/6/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/1
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/11

London, March 13.

Bar gold ready s. 86/0
Silver ready d. 33/7.
Silver forward d. 33/4.
TONE OF SILVER
Quiet market.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/6
3 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/-
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 93/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/2
3 per cent Loan due 1915-55 Rs. 98/-
5 per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/-
4 per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bond, due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1934 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1951 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1928-29 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

March 14.

During the last week, the chemicals market has taken a changed aspect the prices in several chemicals ruling easy and the demand considerably going down. Upcountry demand which kept the market sufficiently active in the last months has decreased, and stocks in the hands of the dealers are fast accumulating. As most of the sizing and dyeing chemicals are consumed by the mills, which are closed since long the rates have declined owing to absence of demand. Home offers are of course high, but the lack of demand here has not permitted any rise in value.

Zinc Chloride, aniline salt, Brown sugar led kept steady. Bichromate potash and soda have nothing worth reporting. Magnesium Cloride saw an easier tone this week. Litharge slightly witnessed activity, owing to higher home values. Caustic soda, Sodium sulphide, Hydrosulphite and Bleaching powder kept tasteless, with prices ruling almost same

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt Rs. 4/4/0
Antimony salt Rs. 0/9/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 13/4/0
Caustic soda Rs. 22/8/0
Magnesium Cloride Rs. 3/8/0
Dextrine Rs. 21/0/0
Acetic acid Rs. 0/9/6
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/6
Glauber salt Rs. 1/0/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 12/0/0
Bichromate potash Rs. 13/0/0
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/6/0.
Zinc Cloride Rs. 24/0/0

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, March 14.

We have to report quiet market without doing much. Alizarine 20 per cent. ponabat brands passed at Rs. 108/110 per cwt. Congo Red, Benzo Purpurine and Delhi Purpurine reports small business at Rs. 1/10/0, 2/, 3/8/0 per lb. respectively. Magenta Crystals con had fair business upon merchants at Rs. 5/ per lb. The rates are as follows:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cwc. Rs. 110/ per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Extra Rs. 120/ per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 98/ per cwt.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 6/ per lb.
Indophenin Blue Rs. 3/8 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet B. Rs. 4/8 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 0/14/0 per lb.

WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.

Opened to-day offered 4578 bales.
Attendance of home buyers was large and there were fair orders from U. S. A.
Prices generally ranged between par to ¼ per cent dearer.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

March 14.

To-day Reuter reported 40 to 45 points up in old crops and 14 to 19 points higher in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and general buying. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 11 points lower.

In response to an advance in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 567 i.e. Rs. ¼ higher than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. The prices then gave way to Rs. 568½ on buying by Jobbers, gave way to Rs. 567 on selling by European firms and after a small fluctuation closed at Rs. 567½ at 4 p.m. The market was totally futureless to-day and the business done was nominal. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 563 and going up by a rupee on buying by Jobbers closed at Rs. 569 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for March delivery opening at Rs. 547 jumped to Rs. 549 on buying by Offices. The values, then giving way to Rs. 547½ closed at Rs. 548½ at 4 p.m. While Oomra may opened at Rs. 555 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 553½ on selling by Offices and closed at Rs. 554 at 4 p.m.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 514 and Rs. 515 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was small and restricted to nice quality of Berars, Bengals and Broach descriptions.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	Bales.
F. G. Bengal	500
Fine Oomra	Nil.
Total	500

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—

	Bales.
F. G. Bengal	2,600
Fine Berar	900
Fine Central Provinces No. 1	1,000
Fine Central Provinces No. 2	1,900
Total	6,400

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT;

March, 14.

New York Market 13th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Highest & Lowest Price in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
28.30	May	28.51 + 21	28.63 + 33	28.75	+ 45
27.63	July,			28 03	+ 40
25.32	Oct,			25.51	+ 19
25.01	Dec,			25.15	+ 14

Telegraphic market advices. May highest 28.94, lowest 28.80, range .64 points. Market mall, very steady; scattered short covering no pressure.

Liverpool Market 13th March 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 A. M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
6.91	Mar.			16.83	—0
6.82	May.	16.58—24	6.63—19	16.74	—0
6.52	Jul.	16.27—25		16.41	—1
4.91	Oct.	14.71—17		14.81	—11
4.45	Jan.			14.34	—1
Egyptian.					
0.00	May.			19 90	—10
8.60	Nov.			18.70	+10

Telegraphic market advices: (a) Market dull steady, less active sale than expected, spot sales 8000. Light rains in Texas and Oklahoma, rains expected in the central belt. (b) Heavy snow in Oklahoma and scattered in Texas. Raining in Central Arkansas. (c) New Orleans cables: "Bad weather, break is unwarranted.

Egyptian cross rate 39 1/8. May spread 1622 to 16.4 range 21 points. No sales increased to 12000.

Steady market, some local buying, no pressure to sell. Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas): "Heavy rains last night, ground soggy and wet cold wind today.

In reply to our query regarding reason for New Orleans selling in spite of unfavourable crop reports, our Liverpool friends cabled us a 13th instant as under:

New Orleans telegraphed yesterday very bullish: snow and rain are predicted. Southern products reports acreage has been increased 3 per cent. As far as we can learn new Orleans selling is by bear clique probably on account of poor trade demand of textiles in America.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Mar, 13.

Months	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.66 - 25
April.	—
May.	16.56 - 2
June.	—
July.	16.29—23
Aug.	15.72—21
Sept.	—
Oct.	11.72—19
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	14 2 —18
Feb	—
March	—
Egyptian—May	19.57
July	19 80
November	18.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 13

F. G. Bengal Good,	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12 10
Fine Oomra, Good	12 00
„ „ „ Fully Good	12.30
„ „ „ Fine	13 10
F. G. Broach, Good	13.70
„ „ Fully Good	14. 0
„ „ Fine	14.50
Selade, Good	11.20
„ Fully Good	11. 0
„ Fine	2.06

London, March 12

Continental Exchange
Belgium 125.25.
Athens 200.00.
Cuban sugar March sellers 20/-

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BOMBAY, Mar. 14.

MONEY.

There has been no relief as yet to the extreme stringency in monetary conditions, and money at call in the market is scarcely available at even 9 per cent, the rates for fixed deposits for the two and three months period being quoted at 8 to 8½ per cent. The trade demand is still brisk both in Bombay and in Calcutta and is reflected by a sharp reduction in the cash balance at the Imperial Bank of India amounting to some Rs. 248 lacs.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs 131.30 lacs while the other deposits also show a decrease of Rs. 128.25 lacs. The cash balance is Rs. by Rs. 247.48 lacs and now stands at Rs. 12,38,08,000, the percentage being 12.05 as compared with 14.09 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

The temporary tendency to firmness which characterised the gilt-edged market, following the announcement of the budge proposals, has given way to an easy feeling with sellers predominating 3½ per cent. Paper has receded from Rs. 67/4 to 66/8. The level of a couple of weeks ago. 5 per cent Loans due 1945 & 1955-55, declined from Rs. 97/6 to Rs 97 and Rs 98/4 to Rs 98 respectively 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 & 1928 declined to Rs 103 and Rs 103/14/-. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 declined to Rs 101 & 101/4, 1930 were quoted at Rs. 103 and 1932 at Rs. 103 14. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is now quoted at Rs 108.

EXCHANGE.

The chief interest during the week centred about the sterling exchange market in which there have been sharp advances followed by equally sharp reactions the movements in the market being mainly influenced from Calcutta. Early in the period under report the rate for T T on London had weakened to 1s. 4—21/32d., but in response to the influence of stringency in the money market the rate hardened to 1s. 4—13/16d. on Monday. This was followed by a reaction on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, when it was reported that Government was entering the market as a buyer at 1s. 4—13 16d., against the previous rate of 1s. 3d., there was a sharp fall the rate dropping to 1s. 4—23/32d. Advices from Calcutta state that Government has bought in that market at rates varying from 1s. 4—13/16d. to 1s. 4—27 32d. Yesterday the market opened firm with business done at 1s. 4—25/32d. but towards the close a somewhat easier feeling was apparent. The forward rates remained at a discount of about 5/32d. below the rate for ready T T. this being due to the influence of the monetary position. Both in Bombay and Calcutta the showing of bills though small was not without influence on the market. There was a fair enquiry for bullion remittances.

There have been irregular movements in the dollar quotation during the week which in steadiness at the opening developed a weakening tendency, but recovered at the close. The highest and lowest quotations were del. 4.30½ and del. 4.25¼. The principal Continental exchanges after a further depreciation improved towards the close of the week; French francs after declining from 107.30 to 119 close at 93.80. Belgian francs after depreciating to 135 close at 120, and the Italian lira is quoted at 100.

GOLD.

Gold has been a quiet market during the week with seasaw fluctuation of sterling exchange and the prices in the London market in London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 98s. 9d. and 98s. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs 25/8/0 and Rs 26/5 for ready, Rs. 26/9/3 and Rs 26/5/3 for 22nd March settlement and Rs. 26/9/9 and Rs. 26/6 for 21st April settlement. The rate for sovereigns was steady round Rs. 16/7 for ready and Rs. 16/7/6 for forward. The offtake averaged about 15,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 4 lacs tolas, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £1,65,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,60,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,45 66,814 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about 42,70,000.

SILVER.

With weaker advices from Shanghai, and latterly from the London market, and in sympathy with the sterling exchange position, silver was a sagging market during the period under review. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32—13 16d. and 33—7/16d. for ready and 33—9 16d. and 33¼d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London improved from 2s. 3¼d. to 3s. 3—11/16d. but subsequently declined and closes at 3s. 3d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs 82/6 and Rs. 81/44 for ready, Rs 82/12 and Rs 82/3 for 25th March settlement and Rs 83/2 and Rs. 82/10 for 26th April settlement. The average daily off-take declined to 150 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 5,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to be for about £23,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,16,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 126 bars and Rs 2,18,585 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £45,000.

SHARES.

The market was open for only two days during the week under review owing to the March settlement. The prices of cotton mill shares show a general weakening tendency, and the volume of business passing was small. The following are the fluctuation during the week in the principal cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 650—643/12 Century Rs. 223 12—127/8; Colaba Land Rs 16/14—15; Crescent Rs. 222/8—216/4; Kohinoor Rs 1170 —1160; New Great Rs 350—225; Pearls Rs 208/12—198/12; Shapurji Rs 292/8—290 and Swadeshi Rs 46/14—455.

The miscellaneous section continues dull. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 210; Bombay Burma Rs 260; Bombay Trams Rs. 90 and Tata Defds at Rs 95. In Cement and Manovese shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 8/8; Katni Ordinary at Rs. 70 with Deferreds at Rs 180 and Shivrajpurs at Rs 40/8. Railway shares were steady. Ahemdabad Prantij quoting Rs 77—xd.; Central Provinces Rs 97; Guzerat Rs. 76 and Tapti Valley Rs. 602/8.

Bank shares were also steady, Imperial Banks being quoted at Rs. 1373 with Contributories at Rs 252/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 76—xd., with those of the Central Bank at Rs. 27/8.

This week there was issued the report of the Bombay Stock Exchange enquiry committee. The chief interest in the recommendations centred about the question of control in respect of corners. The committee declare against the fixing of maximum prices and hold that the bears should not be protected but should learn by experience the danger of excessive short selling. Other matters dealt with are the question of broker partnerships and the stamping of contracts. The recommendations in the majority report have been well received in business circles and it is felt that Stock Exchange may be expected to give due attention to the sound principles enunciated and the recommendations made.

LINSEED

London Mar, 13

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
/ April/May Done .. .. £ 19—
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
„ Months A/M Done £ 19 1/8
„ Buyers, etc. Jan./Apl Value 37 1/8
„ Tone:—May /Aug. Paid 36 6

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a moderate decline in New York and a slight change in Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market declined on New Orleans, speculative and Wall St. selling. In the middle of the week the prices improved on settlement of labour dispute in Lancashire, but again gave way at the close on New Orleans and Wall St. selling.

The American markets have during the week witnessed both the upward and the downward course, but the undertone on the whole continues weak and there are no signs yet of an improvement in the general outlook. Ruling conditions have certainly been cheerless, and outside influences have considerably strengthened the position of the "Bears" who are hammering the markets leaving the "Bulls" quite demoralised. Probably this season "bearish" activities on an appreciable scale have been in evidence which as many people think may easily carry the decline still further.

New Crop preparations are, of course, at the moment only in their preliminary stage and although it is far too early to attach too much importance to reports concerning the new American crop, the news so far to hand points to the fact that the weather is by no means favourable and as a fair sized crop this season is quite essential, unless the trade is to find itself without sufficient supplies, it seems to us as though the recent sharp break in values is premature and may prove to have been far from justified. The basic position of supply and demand of the raw material does not improve and it is stated that a good deal of cotton has yet to be imported to Liverpool to fulfil the requirements of Lancashire during the remainder of the season.

Trade reports from Manchester, taking all things into account, have been far from satisfactory, and the outlook at the moment is disappointing. The demand for American spot cotton has also slackened this week and business has been reported on a small scale.

Although the existing state of affairs is certainly deterring to those holding "bullish" tendencies, we still adhere to our opinion that any favourable development in the general outlook would bring about an immediate effect on values. We cannot help but feel that values are, on the whole, cheap and will eventually repay conservative operators who are prepared to await the clearing up of the present gloomly conditions, and not be unduly perturbed, even though the depression may go still further.

As regards the local market, prices here have moved within a narrow range during the week with no feature of importance to report. At the moment we are unable to form any definite views either one way or the other, and much must necessarily depend upon the course which the American markets may adopt in the near future. Statistically the market is undoubtedly in a strong position, but this fact is for the moment overlooked owing to outside influences interfering, and it looks as if we may have to wait before prices will recover.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton by shippers this week whilst stapled descriptions remain neglected owing to absence of mill buyers.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York May	28.99	28.75—24
New York July	28.46	28.03—43
New York October	25.80	25.51—29
New York December	25.45	25.15—30
Liverpool May	16.67	16.74 pl. 7
Liverpool July	16.43	16.41 — 2
Liverpool October	14.90	14.81 — 9
Liverpool January	14.48	14.34—14

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M.G. Broach April May opened on the 7th inst. at Rs. 573 and advanced to Rs. 575½ on Commission Houses buying. Around this level Bull operators were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 571 but again improved to Rs. 574 on general buying. At about this level a well-known Indore operator sold causing the market to decline to Rs. 569. In sympathy with the sharp decline in America the Bazar opened on the 8th inst. at Rs. 560½ and gradually gave way to Rs. 552½ on selling by Exporting and Commission Houses and a prominent Indore operator. On the 10th inst. the market opened at Rs. 555 steady and advanced to Rs. 562 on jobbers and Bulls buying. Again going down to Rs. 557 on general selling the values further improved to Rs. 564 on jobbers buying. On the 11th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 566½ steady and gradually declined to Rs. 561½ on selling by Commission Houses. Buying by Exporting and Japanese Houses raised the values to Rs. 564. On the 12th inst. the market opened at Rs. 556 steady owing to a small advance in New York futures, and declined to Rs. 563½ on selling by some Commission Houses. Buying by Japanese House caused prices to improve to Rs. 566. On the 13th inst. the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 557 on receipt of lower advices from America and going up to Rs. 559½ closed at Rs. 562½.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 549 and gradually gave way to Rs. 528 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. From this level the prices improved to Rs. 545 on prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 10th inst. at Rs. 544½. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 559 gave way to Rs. 538 on Offices and bear operators selling. From this level the values recovered to Rs. 554 on Commission and Exporting Houses and Offices buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 13th instant at Rs. 550. F. G. Bengal March opened on the 7th inst. at Rs. 501 and closed on the 13th inst. at Rs. 507 the highest being Rs. 507 and the lowest Rs. 483. Whilst Bengal May opened at Rs. 509 and closed at the same rate on the 13th inst. the highest being Rs. 510 and the lowest Rs. 491.

PIECE-GOODS.

BOMBAY, March 14.

There has been a slightly better feeling in the Cloth Market during the past week and the undertone has been firm due to good demand, wholesale as well as retail, from Madras Delhi and Cawnpore for the *Ramjan*. The light stocks of Manchester goods, the arrivals on a small scale and the future shipments hardly expected to be on a free scale have induced the merchants to keep the prices firm. On the other hand the depleted stocks in upcountry districts, the need for replenishment of the same, and the knowledge that prices are not likely to decline considerably in the near future have encouraged buyers to purchase fair lots. Had it not been for the extreme stringency in the money market, the offtake would have been on a free scale.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make there has hardly been any change, and values have remained on the same level as the previous week. The hand to month demand has not helped to improve the position. Grey Drills have been steady with little business passing. Grey Jaconets have firmed up again, prices showing an increase of two annas per piece. The price of Liepman's No. 1500 White Shirtings has gone up by ten annas per piece owing to scarcity of stocks, 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls as well as 36 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have appreciated in values by an anna per piece. White Nainsooks have been selling in small lots at current rates, which hardly show any fluctuation either way. Prints and Fancies have attracted the attention of buyers to some extent, and some fresh business has resulted. Japanese goods are right in stock and the demand has been moderate, prices being steady all round.

The Manchester Market has been somewhat easier in sympathy with the decline in cotton. Here and there some fresh business has been booked in well known styles at favourable rates. It is reported that following the conference at Manchester on the 10th instant work has been resumed on the next day at the Thornham Mill and the employers have authorised the withdrawal of all lockout notices, whereby work will continue on normal lines throughout the cotton industry. The spinners state that it is impossible to sell yarn except at unprofitable rates. The engagements of manufacturers vary, some being full up with orders, whilst others are in need of business to keep their looms going. The latter are easier to deal with at the moment, but their quotations are also found sometimes out of reach of the buyers here.

In Local Mill Cloths the position has been somewhat better, although prices have not shown any improvement. With the stoppage of the Mills and the consequent curtailment of output, scarcity of well-known styles is bound to be felt later on. As the Mill operatives have been leaving Bombay for their native places, it will take a considerable time, before they return, and by that time the Mills will not be able to produce the same quantity of cloth without the full complement of the operatives. It is said that the Mill Agents have had to effect fresh insurance at exorbitant rates to cover the risk of fire to the mills through Riot or Commotion and about thirty lacs of rupees are said to have been paid as premium for this extra insurance. It would have been better if wiser counsels had prevailed and this sum had been distributed as part of the bonus to the operatives.

The following sales are reported to have been effected by the Mill Agents to the merchants and upcountry buyers:—

500 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Birla Mills at Rs. 1-5-0.

1200 Bales Khadi of E. D. Sassoon United Mills at Rs. 1-1-6.

300 Bales Khadi Edward and Meyer Sassoon Mills at Rs. 1-1-6.

500 Bales Mexicans of Jacob Mills at Rs. 1-6-0.

The following figures of stocks held by the Mills will be found interesting:—

On 1st July 1923.

	Bales.
God sold but not taken delivery of	44,000
Unsold goods	84,000
Total	128,000

On 21st December, 1923.

Goods sold but not taken delivery of	44,000
Unsold goods	98,000
Total	1,25,000

The above stock represents the usual output of the Mills during three and a quarter months and in ordinary times the stocks held by the Mills cover the production of a month and a half only. At present these stocks have been reduced.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 ×	37 1/2/8	13 15 0
„ 100,000	45 ×	„ ..	16 0 0
„ No. 33,000	45 ×	„ ..	15 0 0
„ No. 2800	37 ×	„ ..	12 8 0
„ No. 4848	38 +	38 ..	13 0 0
„ No. 15 00	44 +	38 ..	16 4 0
„ No. 16000	„	„ ..	16 12 0
„ No. 17000	„	„ ..	17 4 0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	„ ..	13 8 0
„ No. 2750	45 ×	„ ..	15 8 0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39	..	..
„ No. 2310	44 × 38	1/2	..
Liverpool May	16.67		16.74 pl. 7
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„ No. 2800	37 ×	„ ..	12 8 0
„ No. 4848	38 +	38 ..	13 0 0
„ No. 15 00	44 +	38 ..	16 4 0
„ No. 16000	„	„ ..	16 12 0
„ No. 17000	„	„ ..	17 4 0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	„ ..	13 8 0
„ No. 2750	45 ×	„ ..	15 8 0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39	..	..
„ No. 2310	44 × 38	1/2	..
Dewhurst's BBB	38 × 38	1/2	21 0 0
„ BB	38 × 38	1/2	17 0 0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1/2	16 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37	1/2/38	13 12 0
„ No. 4462	41 ×	„ ..	14 0 0
Lyon's Shunker	39 ×	„ ..	13 15 0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51 × 38	Avg.	19 0 0

GREY DRILLS—

Peppercel's Dragon	29 × 40	Net	31 0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40	..	16 8 0
Mitsui's Elephant	29 × 40	Net	22 8 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22	..	8 10 0
„ No. 138	40 × 22	..	6 14 0
„ No. 636	44 × 22	..	7 7 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42	..	28 10 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36 × 40	..	29 4 0
Ralli's No 9889	33 × 40	..	18 12 0
Forbes's K. B. 100	33 × 40	..	..

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41 × 19	..	8 4 0
„ No. 60	46 × 19	..	9 4 0
„ No. 600	51 × 19	..	10 4 0
„ No. 6000	56 × 19	..	11 8 0
„ No. 88	58 × 20	..	7 11 0
„ No. 1270	27 × 18	..	3 14 0
„ No. 818	39 × 20	..	7 6 0
„ No. 1440	36 × 20	..	5 14 0
„ No. 5352	42 × 20	Net	10 8 0
„ No. 2755	42 × 20	Net	11 8 0
„ No. 1703	52 × 20	Net	15 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3 14 0
„ No. 119	37 × 18	..	4 12 0
„ No. 229	42 × 18	..	5 4 0
„ No. 339	47 × 18	..	5 14 0
„ 1K/4K38",47",48"53 × 18		Avg.	6 0 0
„ No. 95	58 × 20	..	7 11 0
„ No. 66999	40 × 18	..	5 6 0
„ No. 86999	40 × 18	..	5 14 0
„ No. 775	40 × 18	..	6 2 0
„ No. 875	45 × 18	..	6 10 0
„ No. 975	50 × 18	..	7 2 0
„ No. 615	50 × 18	..	7 0 0
Graham's Baloon	58 × 20	..	7 11 0
Grea

MEDICAL CHARGES.

CRITICISM OF GOVT. ORDERS.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday commenced with an announcement from the hon. President that in reply to the Council's message of congratulations he had received a cable from the Secretary to the Prime Minister intimating that it was a great encouragement to the Premier to feel that he had such good wishes. This laconic reply, however, was received silently by the House as there was nothing in the message to feel encouragement by that popular representative body reflecting public opinion of the Presidency. Although five days, viz., Friday to Wednesday next, are fixed for private business, the House consented to allow the Government to introduce their two bills which required immediate passing in public interests and these were hurried on with all possible speed in about ten minutes with three readings. One of the bills referred to Bombay hack drivers who will have to undergo a test of their fitness like motor drivers in future.

There are nearly seventy resolutions by different hon. members on various subjects and during the whole day only two were disposed of. One was in regard to the order of the Surgeon-General regulating the fees and charges imposed upon the indoor and outdoor patients in the Presidency which told harshly upon the poor and the Council recommended the Government to rescind the said order. The official bench tried to justify the existing heavy charges but the House in general except nominated members were determined to carry the resolution as it affected all castes and creeds so far as they were Indians. The other bill did not affect the Government but rather merchants and the agriculturists and that too was carried by the House as the hon. members representing the agriculturist interests in other districts sympathised with the hard lot of their brethren in Surat district. The way however, the business is carried on at present in the Council does not give hope that all the resolutions will be disposed of by Wednesday next. The hon. President has been time and again impressing upon the hon. members to be brief and to the point so that the business before the House may be disposed off in time but the hon. members are in the mood of striking the same note over and again which more often than not jar on the ears of the hearers, apart from waste of important time. If they do not handle the work before them seriously and indulge in second hand oratory, there is every likelihood of half the resolutions being left over undisposed for want of time.

The Hon. President at the outset read a message from the Secretary to the Prime Minister running as follows:—"I am directed by the Prime Minister to say how much he appreciates the kind message contained in the cablegram that you sent on behalf of the Bombay Legislative Council on his becoming Prime Minister. It is a great encouragement for him to feel that he has such good wishes."

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) then asked permission to move two small bills which he said would take only a few minutes.

The permission being granted, he moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Public Conveyance Act, 1920. In the statement of objects and reasons it was stated:—

The object of the Bill is to give to the police an enhanced measure of control over slow moving vehicles which are a real source of danger in traffic. This object it is proposed to effect by requiring drivers of public horse drawn conveyances to go through a driving and traffic test similar to that already imposed upon drivers of motor vehicles. The Bill gives powers to enforce such examination.

Sir Maurice Hayward said the Bill was brought forward to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to investigate the traffic accidents in Bombay. One of these recommendations was that certain control was necessary over the Bombay Hack Victorias. It was discovered that in order to make sure of the hack drivers knowing the rules of the road, this small amendment was necessary in the Bombay Public Conveyance Act to insert the words empowering the Commissioner of Police to refuse to grant license to a driver, if in his opinion, he was not a competent or careful driver or was unfit to be a driver for any other reasons.

The first reading of the Bill was agreed to without any discussion and the Bill was then read second and the third time and was ultimately passed.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussein Hydayatullah (Minister of Local Self-Government) then moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay Village Panchayet Acts of 1920. The statement of objects and reasons stated:—

There is no provision in the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1920, for the working of a panchayat during any vacancy therein. Such provision has been made in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, and appears necessary in the case of village Panchayats also. The Bill is intended to make the necessary provision.

The Bill was read the first, second and the third time without division and passed.

CHARGES IN HOSPITALS.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved:—

That in view of the very harsh nature of the Surgeon-General's draft rules as regards the fees and charges to be levied from indoor and outdoor patients for attendance and operations at dispensaries and hospitals, this Council recommends to Government to rescind the orders passed by them since August 1923 accepting such rules.

Mr. Pahalajani said the scale of fees fixed for different classes of patients in the mofussil hospitals and dispensaries was too high, with the result that poor people could not take advantage of these institutions. He submitted that in rural areas medical relief should be as cheap as possible.

Mr. G. A. Thomas (General Secretary) said the rules had been in existence for seven years and no complaint had been made about their working in a harsh manner. On the other hand poor in-patients, who could not pay were treated freely. In no case, he said, fee was charged in excess of those laid down under the rules. The annual cost of maintaining hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 29 lacs, the average yearly number of patients was about 34 lacs and the fees and charges realized amounted to Rs. 97,000. He said the hospitals were primarily meant for the poor and if they were made free also for the well-to-do-people, the result would be that Government hospitals would come in competition with the private practitioners.

Maulvi Nafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) said it was considered a sin in India to charge anything for medical attendance. He was surprised that Collectors, Assistant Collectors and Engineers got free medical assistance and a poor clerk drawing Rs. 60 or Rs. 100 per month with a large family should be charged for medical attendance.

Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell (Finance Member) said military officers, Collectors and Assistant Collectors were treated free of charge as a condition of their service and there was nothing exclusive in that. He submitted that as guardians of the public purse they were bound to make people pay if they could afford to do so, for the medical facilities provided to them.

The resolution was carried by 47 against 35 in division.

[illegible]

and Collectors recommending that the whole of the Surat district including the Surat district with three protected areas, viz., the Songir Taluka Area, the Surat Area and the Olpad Area under clause 5 of the Cotton Transport Act (Act II of 1923) be cancelled and that the whole of the Surat district be notified as one protected area."

Mr. Shivdasani said the three protected areas caused great hardships to the poor cultivators, who suffered owing to transport difficulties. The object of the Act was to keep the quality of cotton pure and prevent adulteration of long staple cotton with inferior cotton. He submitted that the mixing of cotton was not done by cultivators but by merchants and ginners. He thought that the Act was passed in the interest of Lancashire and he failed to see why poor cultivators should be made to suffer for a fault which was not theirs.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai Desai (Kaira) urged for reduction of assessment in view of the hardship experienced by the poor cultivators for exportation of cotton. He said Government had framed rules without consulting the cultivators concerned and even on the Cotton Committee no cultivator was allowed to sit.

Hon. Mr. A. M. Dehlavi (Minister of Excise and Forest) said after his election to the Council and before his nomination as a Minister various bodies of cotton growers came to him and urged him to take up this question and after he took the charge as a Minister, he had occasion to study this question when a deputation from Surat headed by Sardar Ishwardas Storo waited upon him and urged him to consider this question and he assured the House that the question was under the consideration of the Government. The difficulties that arose were twofold, viz: the interests of the cultivators who have suffered in purse and also the reputation of Gujerat which has suffered owing to the mixture of pure staple cotton. He hoped however to readjust the areas into two zones, viz:—(1) Narmada to Tapti and (2) Tapti to Surat.

Mr. F.G. Pratt (Commissioner, N. D.), said in north of Gujerat (not British) there were some cotton growing areas where mixing of cotton was made liable to prosecutions. The best way to prevent mixing cotton was by propaganda work in the interests of agriculturists. He did not think exportation of cotton entailed hardships on the cotton growers because in his official tour in the Surat district, he found many ginning factories erected in the cotton growing areas. In fact there was no necessity for the agriculturists to export their cotton.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar (Bombay University), said there was no doubt that some hardship was experienced by the agriculturists due to the zone system. The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi had promised to reduce the three zones to two, while Mr. Shivdasani desired to have only one, so the question was of one more or one less, and urged the official bench to come to a decision.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants Chamber) said he owned a ginning factory in Nandod and his experience was that the price of cotton was paid by quality and not by name.

Hon. Mr. M. A. Dehlavi expressed his willingness to call a representative meeting with a view to go into the question of zones so that they might not have to discuss it again in the Council.

The resolution was carried in division by 41 votes against 37.

The Council then adjourned till to-day at 2 p.m.

PEACE EFFORTS.

WORKERS AGREE TO NEGOTIATE.

MOVE FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A meeting of some gentlemen who take interest in Labour matters and the mill workers was held on Friday night in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla presiding.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said he had been working for the men for the last few days, since the strike took place, but he had not been able to do much for them, unfortunately. It was a matter of great regret to them all that the operatives had struck work at the wrong time, when there was depression in the mill industry. The owners were strong and the men were weak and they would admit that the time for striking work was not the present. However, that was a past matter, and they had now to face the situation as it was. The public impression in the city was that if the strikers were helped now, it would mean the prolongation of the strike and would not mean real help to the men. He was not going into the questions of their demands—as to whether a bonus was justified or not. What he and his friends were anxious to do was to bring about a settlement by bringing together both the men and the owners. They had good hopes of bringing them together either to-morrow or the day after. In the meantime, he requested them to be non-violent.

Mr. J. G. Nensey said it was a pity there were no close relation between the men and the masters in Bombay. It was also a pity that they had not Mr. Horniman now to help them with his advice and pen. In fact the men had no one to look after them. If Mr. Ginwalla had not succeeded it was not for want of efforts on his part, but because the public were not responding properly.

Unless they formed themselves into unions they would never succeed in their struggle against the Mill-owners. If they had any confidence in Mr. Ginwalla and those gentlemen who had come there to serve them, then the best course for the men was to authorise them to bring about a settlement or compromise. If they had no confidence in those workers then let the men say so openly and frankly, said Mr. Nensey.

Mr. Bhatwadekar said if any settlement was to be arrived at it could only be between the Mill-owners and the strikers, and however willing and well-intentioned those leaders might be, they were unable to enforce their wishes. The strikers were, however, willing that gentlemen like Mr. Belgaumwalla and others should try to bring about a round table conference between the men and their masters. He advised the strikers to do that at once.

There were cheers and the men accepted this.

One worker said they should only cheer when they returned to work after getting their bonus.

After this Messrs. Belgaumwalla, Ginwala and Jhabvalla were authorised to make efforts to bring about a round table conference between both the parties.

Mr. Jhabvalla said because they had mentioned his name, he wanted to make the position clear. The men had struck work and they had openly said that they would never approach the Owners with a request for terms or compromise. If the Mill Owners would approach them—first, the men would be willing to consider the terms. But the initiative must come from the Owners themselves.

Mr. Belgaumwalla said they would make the request to the Owners on their own behalf and not on behalf of the men, as they were unwilling to sue for peace.

Mr. Bhatwadeker said the Mill-owners had fattened at the expense of the men, and if the men were to return to their villages the Owners would be nowhere. They were being treated like slaves in the Mills by the Owners. They were accused of taking drinks, while the Owners were keeping large racing stables and wasting lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Jhabvalla said it was better for them to face starvation boldly than sue for terms.

Mr. Belgaumwalla said Mr. Jhabvalla had advised the men not to return to work unless the agents called them first. The best thing for Mr. Jhabvalla was to fast from that day, as the men were fasting.

Mr. Bhatvadeker said they were starving for the last three days.

Mr. Jhabvalla said the men must be invited first, before they could agree to a conference.

Mr. Ginwalla said it evidently appeared to him that they were bent on keeping their *izzet*! In that case he and his friends would approach the masters first with a request.

Mr. Mayeker said if they did it, they would be doing so on their own responsibility, and they should not say that they were asked by the men to do so.

Mr. Raoot then explained the whole position to the strikers. He said Mr. Belgaumwalla would approach the Owners with a request to come to a settlement soon by meeting in a conference. His only object was to bring about a conference and an early settlement.

One mill operative said they would only accept the terms if they were agreeable to them, and not otherwise.

Mr. Raoot said the final terms of settlement would only be arrived at by the workers themselves in conference with the owners. The strikers themselves would be parties to the conference and they need not have any objection to that.

Mr. Jhabvalla said it was better for the gentlemen to consult the Owners first whether they were desirous to bring about a compromise.

Mr. Belgaumwalla: I want to ask one question to Mr. Jhabvalla, whether he is willing to fast from to-day as Mahatma Gandhi had done at Ahmedabad.

Ultimately the Meeting decided to authorise those gentlemen to approach the Mill Owners to bring about a Conference between the operatives and the Mill Owners, at the earliest possible opportunity.

THE STRIKERS' PLIGHT.

NO HELP FROM UNIONS.

The promise of help to the men on Friday unfortunately did not materialise. But the strikers having had timely notice did not flock to the Damodar Thackersey Hall as on the two previous days. The Strikers' Relief Committee has not been able to collect anything for the relief of the men, and the chances are that the gentlemen composing it will not get anything. So far, all the labours of the Relief Committee have resulted in one day's help to the men and that too, to a very limited number. It is no wonder that most of the men that are still in Bombay are anxious to get back to work. It is clear that the end of the strike is in sight, and the men will have to decide soon. There are men still who want to hold out and fight the battle to the finish, and they have fought on bravely all these days without the slightest help from the public. But this cannot go on indefinitely, and as it is, nearly fifty days have elapsed since the strike began.

Mr. Jhabvala is collecting money from the various Unions, but they are not rich bodies and they can only give small amounts for the help of their fellow-workers. It is their intention to give all the strikers one day's dole.

On Friday some men were paid off notably in the Birla Mill where about 200 men were paid their wages for the month of January. The Jamshed Mill is going to follow suit soon, and it is time that other mills followed the example. The payment of wages must ease the situation a great deal but that is only a palliative, and the grievances, of the men will still be there. If the struggle is not decided now either way and the men return to work in a surly mood there is bound to be a renewed struggle at a convenient time. Wisdom lies in coming to a settlement which will be fair and just to both parties. One gentleman connected with the Unions thought that the struggle had only begun, and would end in the triumph of the men. How far these views are justified it is not known.

It is rumoured that the Bombay Woollen Mills, which was the last to close its doors against the men, or rather whose men were the last to go on strike, has started work since Friday morning, but only with about two hundred men. The rest have not yet joined, although they are willing to do so, and they will probably rejoin to-day. Other mill operatives are firm. Their condition is one of despair combined with desperation. Their condition is pitiable; they are starving. The whole situation has reached the limit and a definite settlement either way is the need of the moment.

STRIKERS' RELIEF FUND.

We have received a sum of Rs. 5 only, from the Proprietor, Sunshine Book Depot, Bombay towards the above-mentioned fund.

RELIEF TO STARVING MILL WORKERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to contradict a few misstatements regarding the work of the Strikers' Family Relief Committee published in to-day's issue of "The Chronicle."

The Committee distributed relief to 300 men and women on Wednesday and thousands of people had to return disappointed. People were coming to the Damodher Thakersey Hall in crowds up to seven o'clock in the evening. The Committee has, as you already know, not been able to collect even a few hundred rupees from the public, and thousands were found to be in need of relief. Under these circumstances it was decided in consultation with Mr. F. J. Ginwala, the chairman of the Committee, to stop giving any further relief. Printed handbills to that effect were distributed from 6 o'clock in the morning on Thursday to the men who were coming to the Hall for getting dole tickets. Mr. Jhabvala came at about 8-30 a.m. when not less than five thousand people had already returned to their homes seeing no possibility of getting relief and about two thousand men and women had collected near the Hall. Some were leaving and their places were being taken up by new arrivals. Mr. Jhabvala proposed to issue tickets to about four hundred people as he said a hundred rupees could be spent that day on behalf of the Committee. It is true that the doors of the Hall were closed and the workers of the Social Service League were informing the men and women that relief could not be given for want of money. It was not the fear of violence from the men that led the League's workers to close the doors. Had the gates been kept open all the thousands of people would have rushed inside and the capacity of the hall being too small for the crowds it was thought desirable not to admit any person. Besides, had some hundreds of men been allowed to sit in the hall those remaining outside were likely to form an impression that the persons in the hall were being given dole tickets, while the same were denied to them. It was not an attack of 'nerves' but the said reasons that made the League's workers to close the doors, and they were also opposed to issuing tickets to some four hundred persons as suggested by Mr. Jhabvala on the following grounds:—

(1) Already more than five thousands people had returned to their homes, believing in the handbills distributed among them. Not only was it not fair to them to issue tickets afterwards, but also it would be creating an impression among the men that only if they insisted and waited at the doors of the hall for a long time the Committee would yield, and that it was not a fact that the Committee had no funds. Such an impression was sure to cause unexpected troubles in future.

(2) When Mr. Jhabvala proposed to issue some four hundred tickets there were about three thousand men and women near the hall asking for tickets, and more men and women were still coming. In case it was known that tickets would be issued a scramble might ensue and only the strong and the pushful might get the benefit, and while giving relief to a few disappointment and dissatisfaction would be caused among many. Also the majority of the strikers suffering from semi-starvation were likely to crowd to the hall, if it was known in their localities through the persons obtaining relief, and for want of funds all those people would have to be turned back till it was dark. In fact it was nothing but causing cruel disappointment to thousands of people it a few hundred tickets were issued, and again thousands might come the next morning to receive tickets. Thus it would be tantamount to raising false hopes among the thousands.

Though the League's workers disapproved Mr. Jhabvala's idea of giving relief to four hundred people in the presence of some four thousand persons in the same condition, they suggested to him the alternative of going to a chawl or two give relief there, without making any noise, if he thought that something was better than nothing, and they also offered to accompany and help him in the work. But as Mr. Jhabvala wanted to follow his own method he asked Mr. Ginvala's advice by telephone and the latter having advised him not to issue tickets under the circumstances he gave up the idea. Even if Mr. Jhabvala's idea had been carried out thousands of men and women would have had to go away empty handed and the poor fellows would have been bitterly disappointed all the same, with the addition of discontent and dissatisfaction against the Committee. If Mr. Jhabvala really wanted to help at least a few of the starving families he would have agreed to the suggestion of taking relief to some chawls. Nor did he turn up this morning here according to his intention of "distributing something to women and children on Friday" announced in to-day's "Chronicle."

With these facts, Sir, I leave you and your readers to judge whether the League's workers deserve any blame in the said affair.—Yours, etc.

G. N. SAHASRABUDDHE.

Damodher Hall, March 14.

TO THE MILL AGENTS OF BOMBAY.

Sirs,—May we say a few words to you today? To speak plainly, the strike has not hurt *you*. You wanted breathing time; and you got it. You were greatly concerned as to how you could keep the Mills going, with prices of cotton rising, the demand for yarn and cloth falling, and the rate of interest springing! Just then by a mysterious coincidence, the men struck work; and you felt relieved out of a grave dilemma! The men have thus burnt their fingers! Nay, they are on the verge of starvation; are subjected to exasperation; and are succumbing to disease and death. Are you, Sirs, going to wait and watch? Are you, Sirs, delaying the payment of their January wages? Are you, Sirs, unmoved by the reports of your own men starving and dying? Then why are you so adamantine? Will you please read and reflect over this? Says the Report:—

"We have not been asked to state whether in our opinion the claim is one which should be accorded on *purely equitable* grounds apart from the question whether the claim is enforceable". Evidently, the claim is good on equitable grounds: Please consider these facts:—

(1) The extra one month's pay was charged to wages account, and not to bonus a/c.

(2) The notice of non-payment was given in July last.

(3) You, the Agents, have not accepted any reduction in your Commission?

(4) The extra month's pay was based on attendance and not on profits.

In the light of these facts, we submit, Sirs, that the men are entitled to half a month's pay for what they call bonus. That your refusal will mean starvation to your men, who have earned you your wealth. It will mean a reduction in their vitality—in their capacity—in their efficiency—which will be a definite loss to you in production. Sirs, you have had your breathing time; now do not play the Shylock with your own men. Do not please play into the hands of Lancashire. Do not delay the payment of wages. Do not stinge for half a month's wages (Bonus). It will end the strike and the impending menace. We appeal to your sense of Equity and Humanity, and we trust you will respond fairly, nay generously.—Yours, etc.,

LUXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PUBLIC LECTURES BY SWAMI SHARVANANDA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvanandaji, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras who is now in Bombay, will deliver a public lecture (in English) on "The Psychology of Yoga" at 6 p.m. to-day at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. The Swami will deliver a public lecture (in Hindi) on "Shabda-Brahman or Mantra Yoga" at 6 p.m. to-morrow at the Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank Road. On Tuesday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. the Swami will deliver a public lecture (in English) on "Practical Vedanta" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. On Tuesday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. the Swami will deliver a public lecture on "Sri Ramakrishna, Deva and Dharma Samanvaya" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DEPORTEE'S RETURN WITHOUT PERMISSION

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. F. Oliveira Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Klein charged one Fakir Mohamed Ebrahim for being in possession of a gold ring without being able to account for the same. The facts for the prosecution are that P.C. 1563-A arrested the accused on the 8th instant at Parsi Bazar Street, who he knew was a deportee. When questioned as to how he came in possession of the ring the accused made several statements and was unable to satisfy the Magistrate. On the evidence he was convicted to suffer two weeks imprisonment considering he had five previous convictions.

He was then charged for having returned to Bombay without the Police Commissioner's orders. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

S.s. "Caledonia", with outward English Mails leaves, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. B. N. Dhurandhar will conduct a Study Class at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood "Arya Bhavan," Sandhurst Road, on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when he will expound Ralph W. Trine's "In Tune with the Infinite."

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Miss R. Reuben, Principal, Israelite High School will deliver a public lecture on "Historical development of Judaism" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. K. Nataraja at 1, Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, (to-day) Saturday at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be "Bhagwan Buddha and Jesus Christ."

ALL-INDIA MAHESWARI MAHASABHA.

A meeting of the reception committee of the All-India Maheswari Mahasabha Seventh Session was held on Wednesday 12th March at Heera Baug Hall, Sayaji Kishenlalji Mundhera presided. Baboo Govind Lalji Mahani M.L.A. of Jubbulpore has been elected president for the coming session.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Congress office, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the adjourned special requisition meeting of the Committee will be held on the same day at 6 p.m (S.T.)

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 13th March 1924 to 6 a.m. of 14th March 1924.

Small-pox attacks 9 deaths 1. Cholera attacks 1 death nil. Plague attacks 7 deaths 4. Influenza attacks nil deaths 1. Total Mortality (exclusive stillborn) 134.

Total mortality this day last year 135.

DRAMA IN AID OF MILL-WORKERS.

On Sunday the 16th March at 9 p.m. (S.T.) the Mooranjan Mandal of the Scout Service League will stage "Tratika" (Taming of the Shrew) at the Dalhousie Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel. All the proceeds are to be utilized for affording relief to the mill-workers families. All are requested to extend their patronage to this performance and thus help this humanitarian cause.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The competition in extempore speaking will take place in the hall of the Union, Chowpatty to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The competitors shall speak on 'any one' of the following three subjects for not more than seven minutes:—(1) How to Achieve Hindu-Muslim Unity, (2) Essential of Nationality, (3) Poets' Influence on National welfare. Three prizes will be awarded. Mr. Hassan H. Trakji will preside.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The Hindoo Students of the Grant Medical College will perform the popular Marathi play "Sansar Sankat" at the Royal Opera House at 9-30 p.m. tonight, in aid of the People's Free Hospital. Prof. Barkatullakhan Allahe-Sitar musician to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, will play on his Sitar at the Commencement of the Play.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION AND C WARD VOTERS.

A public meeting of the ratepayers in "C" Ward will be held at "Madhav Bang" near C. P. Tank at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 16th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, Dr. M.B. Velkar, Dr. Jethalal Vorah, Dr. Savarkar, Messrs. Ranchhoddas Gandhi, Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Lalubhai Samaldas and R. Venkat Rao will address the meeting on the Municipal Bye-Election and the duties of "C" Ward Voters. The public are cordially requested to attend.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Under the auspices of the Desai Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 16th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jaykar, Mehta Narainan Lalji Naranji, Kher, Mulvankar, Mukadam and Prof. Swaminarayan will speak on the above subject.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—The "Excelsior" returns to cinema this week, and it is for a film well worth seeing in "Flames of Passion," which the "Daily Mail" has declared as the most amorous and possibly the most successful film made in Britain. It is a film which features Mae Marsh, the well known cinema actress, supported by a strong cast which includes Eva Moore, Hilda Bayley, and Herbert Langley (the well known operatic baritone) and tell the story of society girl who has a child by a dissolute chauffeur and afterwards marries an eminent K.C. who is elected for the prosecution of the chauffeur on a charge of murdering the child. The girl is faced with the choice between the exposure of her secret and using her influence with her husband to drop the prosecution, and this leads to an intensely dramatic climax set in a remarkable scene which is the exact reproduction of the famous No. 1 Court at the Old Bailey in London.

* * * *

COUGAN AS CIRCUS STAR.

In "Circus Days", the film which is being shown at the Empire Theatre during the current week, Jackie Coogan is said to be seen at his best. Midst the tantara of trumpets, the prancing of horses, the squealing of monkeys and the roaring of lions, Coogan runs away to join a circus. He has been driven from home and his widowed mother, and he starts his adventures as a peanut salesman. His vicissitudes are many, but Dame Fortune finally looks up him with favour, and through a sudden illness he suddenly finds himself as the star of the circus, the one big hero in the sawdust ring in the eyes of the tiny equestrienne.

* * * *

"PENROD" REVIVED.

The film which features Freckless Barry, which has been shown during the past week at the Empire, has this week been transferred to the Empress, and there it should make just as strong an appeal to the cinema goer, for it is a film quite out of the ordinary, with an interesting story and very attractively presented.

* * * *

NOVELTY CINEMA.—The management of the Novelty Cinema present to the cinema-lovers of Bombay, to-night and this week, the "Treasure of Kalyan" the new, superb and historical production by the Maharastra Film Co., of Kolhapur, which had released the most popular film "Sinhagad". "Treasure of Kalyan" we are sure would fare better than even "Sinhagad," as the producers have spared neither money nor pains in making the picture. The story of the picture is in connection with the capture of the Treasure of Kalyan by Shivajee, the founder of the Maratha Empire. It shows why and how Shivaji captured the Kalyan Treasure belonging to the Emperor of Bijapur. The film clearly brings forth the spotless character and magnanimity of mind of Shivajee.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1924.

A WHITE-WASHING DOCUMENT.

The magistrate who was deputed by the Punjab Government to enquire into the firing at Jaito has at last issued his report, which, it will be seen, is a white-washing document from the beginning to the end. But unfortunately for the official world, the repeated coatings of white-wash which the magistrate has given to the incidents have signally failed to hide the terrible truth from public eyes. Again and again the magistrate has harped in his report on the "absolute necessity" and "inevitability" of the firing, but he has evidently failed to realise that mere repetition of stock phrases, without the backing of incontrovertible evidence, could not serve his end, which was to establish that the Akali Jatha as a whole was a violently disposed assembly, and that the Administrator and his party were so menaced that they had no alternative but to fire on the Jatha in self-defence. Even a cursory glance through the painfully laboured report will reveal the fact that the magistrate has not succeeded in proving that either the Akali Jatha was in possession of fire-arms or that the position of the Administrator and his party had become so impossible that it could be retrieved only by firing on the Jatha. Though the magistrate has tried his best to follow closely the version of events given in the official Press communique issued from Delhi on the morrow of the tragedy, several glaring discrepancies are observable between the version given in this communique and that of the report of the magistrate. In the first place, whereas according to the Press communique the Administrator gave the order to fire on the Jatha *after* the Akalis had begun the offensive and fired on the Administrator and his party, wounding a Nabha villager, the report of the magistrate reveals the fact that the offensive had come not from the Akalis but from the Administrator and that the villager was wounded, if at all, after the Jatha had been fired on. The circumstances leading to the firing are thus summed up by the magistrate:

"The Akali mob was at a distance of about 200 yards from the first barrier when Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston along with some other State officials advanced to meet them and with outstretched arms shouted at the top of his voice asking them to halt and to disperse and repeatedly warned them of his being obliged to open fire in case they refused to do so. But they did not listen to him and defied him by making a wild display of their various weapons and told him that they had come there to die so much so that he had to run back to the barriers. The mob followed him recklessly and seems to have absolutely forgotten the sanctity of the proposed non-violent object of the Shahidi jatha. The leading men of the mob were at a distance of eight to ten paces from Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston when he issued orders to the police to fire three rounds controlled fire."

The magistrate then proceeds to justify the firing, but we may defer consideration of the question for the present. What is of greater moment is the fact now established beyond a shadow of doubt that it was the Administrator's troops who first opened the fire and not the Akalis, as has been repeatedly stated officially, first in the Press communique issued at Delhi, then in the speeches of the official spokesmen in the Assembly and lastly by Lord Olivier in the House of Lords. Sir Malcolm Hailey, for instance, had made the following statement: "The crowd was exceedingly hostile in attitude and armed with lethal weapons. It was not a peaceful religious body vowed to non-violence. It went off to the right and came in conflict with the troops. It is on record that there was a man on horse back who waved a sword and was preparing to charge. It is also on record that the crowd repeatedly fired at the troops. In the circumstances all that could be done was to use fire very carefully." Lord Olivier's version of the affair was even more grossly unjust to the Akalis. He had stated that "a band of 6000 opened fire on the police and the troops drawn up in front of the approach." Compare this statement with the version of the magistrate and even a child will be able to see how grievously Delhi officialdom has misled the Secretary of State for India and through him the world at large.

Even as regards the allegations that the Akalis had resorted to firing, after being fired on by the Nabha troops, the report of the magistrate does not establish the fact beyond doubt. The only proofs of the Akalis' use of fire-arms, which the report is able to muster, lie in the alleged wounding of a villager in the thigh, the alleged passing of a bullet through the turban of one Hazura Singh, another through a door of a cattle-shed belonging to a resident of Jaito and lastly the alleged whipping past of bullets by various British officers and the President of the Faridkot Council. The report is not positive on the point that these bullets which wounded the villager and brushed past the officers came from the Akalis. All that it says is that these persons were behind the firing party, and that "it is highly improbable for the shots to have come from any other than the Akalis." The magistrate does not say whether any of the British or Nabha State officers saw any arms in the hands of the Akalis or saw the Akalis in the act of firing. Only some Akali Shahidi witnesses are stated to have told about "the use of a D. B. gun by one Jagat Singh of the Droli jatha." As to the number of guns in the possession of the Jatha, the report is inconclusive. It says: "I think it is unnecessary for me to determine the exact number of the guns the Akalis possessed or used. All that I have got to determine is whether they did use any fire arms. After giving a thoughtful consideration to this I am of opinion that they had a few guns and that they used them all right at the time." But we are afraid the public will not be so easily convinced on the point. It is highly significant that the report is silent on the point whether any fire-arms were actually discovered by the troops among the booty recovered from the Jatha after its dispersal. Surely, one at least of these incriminating guns would have been left on the field of "battle" or in the hands of the thousands of Akalis who are stated to have become prisoners of the State.

Lastly we come to the magistrate's justification of the repeated firing. As has already been shown it was the Nabha State troops who had first fired on the Akalis and not the latter or the former as officially stated previously. Was the attitude of the Jatha really so violent and menacing as has been alleged? All that the magistrate is able to say is that the Jatha had refused to turn back, had made "a wild display of their various weapons" and had followed the Administrator "recklessly." What all the "arms" the Akalis "wildly displayed" were is not stated. Some reference has been made to the "tambas" or branches of trees which some of the members of the Droli jatha had cut on the way. In plain unexaggerated language, what the Akalis had done appears to have been to lift their hands with the sacred symbols of Sikh religion in them. Was that a violent gesture? As to following the Administrator "recklessly," that too, in simpler language, means that they marched onwards steadily or with even quicker strides, despite the Administrator's warning. Since the Jatha was advancing towards Jaito, the direction in which the Administration retreated, naturally they had to "follow" the latter, but was there anything to show that in doing this they were bent on making short work of him and all that came in their way, as has been suggested by the magistrate? Evidently the magistrate has given a free rein to his imagination and misconstrued the intention of the Akalis, which was only to march towards the Gurdwara, regardless of consequences to themselves. If the initial firing on the Akalis was hardly justifiable, the second resort to firing was much less so. It is nowhere suggested in the report that after the Akalis had been fired on, the latter had made any determined stand. Most of them were fleeing towards the Tibbi Sahib and the only persons who stuck to their places were those who were guarding the palanquin with the Granth Sahib and who were wholly unarmed. Why was fire opened on the fleeing Akalis? Was it not with a view to prevent them from reaching Tibbe Sahib? Were these fleeing Akalis menacing the Administrator's or any body else's personal safety? There does not seem to be the slightest excuse for the second firing and the laboured apology which the magistrate makes for it cannot absolve the Administration of the responsibility for it. The public will not be satisfied with the findings of the magistrate, who is after all a creature of the Government and cannot be expected to hold the balance even between officials and the public. The discrepancies in the evidence and the divergences between the version of the incidents given officially and that appearing in the present report, are so glaring that an independent enquiry urgently is wanted to sift the truth to the bottom. The Government of India would be foolish to ignore the universal demand for such an enquiry.

ANOTHER RECANTATION OF TRUTH.

Lord Olivier has been the means of unconsciously letting the cat out of the bag regarding the so-called voluntary abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha. By an error of memory he failed to repeat the story of the abdication in the form which had been supplied to him by the India Office and instead told the House of Commons, what must have appeared to the majority of his audience and what is regarded as such by the public in India, the unvarnished truth about the affair, namely, that the Maharaja had been intimated by the Government of India that he should abdicate the *gadi* in favour of his son and that he had readily accepted the hint. Of course, such a plain confession of the truth is not calculated to add to the prestige of the Government of India and the latter, naturally enough, appear to have been put out considerably by the confession. So, Lord Olivier was asked to refresh his memory with the aid of the notes supplied to him and he has been as ready as the Maharaja himself to accept the hint. His lordship has now recanted the truth and furnished the world with the "correct" version of the Nabha episode. His lordship, however, does not stop with a mere repetition of the formula officially supplied to him from India, but has made a parenthetical remark of his own, which is as illuminating as it is naive. He says he was betrayed into representing that the Government of India had actually taken a course, "which would probably have been necessary had not the Maharaja anticipated the action by Government by his resignation." He thus makes it obvious that the Maharaja had been given a Hobson's choice by the Government of India and that if he had not taken the hint and abdicated he would have been compelled to do so. Both the Government of India and the Maharaja had good cause for self-congratulation, the former for being spared the unpleasant necessity of an open application of force, as distinguished from the pressure privately brought to bear on the Maharaja; and the latter for shrewdly anticipating the consequences of a refusal to yield to the private pressure and being spared the ignominy of a public expulsion from the State. But wherein both, or at least the Government of India, miscalculated was in regard to their hope that the public would be hood-winked by such stage-management behind the scenes. The public have guessed the truth all the while and Lord Olivier's recantation has only confirmed them in their conclusions. Before we conclude we would like to know whether in characterising the deposed ruler of Nabha as a "profligate and vicious ruler" Lord Olivier was speaking from the notes supplied to him or has his lordship been guilty of another slip of the memory? One never heard of the charge from the mouth of officials in India. In the interests of truth and the fair name of Indian princes Lord Olivier should substantiate the atrocious libel he has uttered against the helpless chief of Nabha.

Notes of the Day.

Boycott of British Empire Goods.

The resolution passed by the Bombay Corporation regarding the boycott of British Empire goods is having its effect as evidenced by questions in Parliament and comments in the English Press. We published yesterday the comments of the London "Times" on the form of tenders issued by the Municipal Commissioner in pursuance of the Corporation's resolution, which, according to the journal, is regarded by British firms as "a distinct invitation to the foreigner and a rebuff to the British trader." The journal, of course, is silent about the circumstances which have compelled the Bombay Municipal Corporation to take this drastic step which is not "a rebuff to the British trader", but a reminder to him that he cannot exploit India and at the same time permit her sons being treated as helots in the Empire. The interest aroused in England by the tender terms of the Corporation should stimulate vigorous efforts throughout the country to carry the boycott of British Empire goods into effect. We had occasion previously to draw attention to the failure of the Municipal Commissioner to abide by the decision of the Corporation. Public criticism and the close scrutiny which Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee brings to bear on the consideration of all municipal contracts submitted to the Standing Committee have had their effect. Thus at its last meeting the Commissioner informed the Standing Committee that he had accepted the tender of the Alliance Stores and Trading Company for the supply of rolled steel beams required to span the piers constructed for the new bridge at Bandra to carry the Tansa pipes over the Bandra creek because it was the lowest as well as one for materials manufactured outside the British Empire. Obviously the cheapness of the tender induced the Commissioner to overcome his prejudice against the Corporation's resolution. However that may be, we congratulate the Commissioner on his action and trust that, having made this small beginning, he will in future rival Mr. Tairsee in his zealousness to carry out the decision of the Corporation.

The Working Committee.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

"The Khilafat problem has become very acute and the Indian Muslims must receive from the Indian National Congress all the aid it can give. In the words of the venerable Janab Yakub Hasan, 'Even this distressful incident forms part of a series of events which God has planned for the eventful uplift and strength of Islam and solidarity of the Mussalmans.' The Central Khilafat Committee is going to hold a special meeting at Calcutta to consider the course of action to be adopted by Mussalmans at this crisis and the meeting is to be held on the 16th instant. Two days after that day comes the momentous 18th March on which two years ago Mahatma Gandhi was sentenced. The Central Khilafat Committee's deliberations will be over in two days. It will be a very wise step to convene an urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to consider the decisions of the C. K. Committee with the single purpose of determining in consultation with the prominent Moslem leaders—Maulanas and others—what the Indians as a whole must do in the present circumstances."

Primary School Teachers.

Very shortly a resolution will be moved in the local Council for fixing the scale of payment for teachers of primary schools in the Presidency according to the now notorious Sathe-Paranjpye scheme. The Government of Bombay in a Press communique issued a few days ago, tried to show that during the period of ten years upto the end of 1923, the annual cost on account of the total increase in the pay of primary schools' teachers would be 59 lakhs. And they urge that they cannot go further. They desire that the Council should adopt the scheme proposed by them at the end of 1923. If the Government scheme is upheld by the Council, the discontent that is long smouldering in the heart of the low-paid and overworked teachers in the primary school will be far from being allayed, for the simple reason that it will not meet their bare needs, even in the mofussil, taking into consideration the abnormal rise in the cost of living. The rise that the Government propose to give, according to the scheme announced in December last, does not come in any way nearer relieving the lot of the teacher, nor does it give him a very bright prospect in the future. For, according to it, the unqualified teacher and the qualified teacher are to start on Rs. 20 and 25 respectively; they are to get a sort of promotion, but their final salary is not mentioned. And the trained teacher—first, second and third year—is to start on 30, 35 and 40 rupees respectively. The final salary of the first year trained teacher is to be 40; that of the second year trained Rs. 50; and of the third year trained Rs. 60, possibly after thirty years' service! The teacher asks for bread and here the official gives him stone—for that is what the pittance comes to, in these days of costly living!

A Just and Fair Demand.

The demand of the teachers to give them salary according to the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme, by way of a beginning, is far from extravagant. It is a just and fair demand. It makes no difference in the starting salaries of the teachers. It assures them a tolerable rate of promotion. It makes a better provision for the future. And it secures efficiency by introducing the principle of the selection grade. The highest pay that a trained teacher will draw, according to this scheme, is for the unpassed Rs. 25; for the vernacular final Rs. 40 for the first year trained Rs. 50; for the second year trained Rs. 65; and for the third year trained Rs. 80. Whereas the selection takes the last three to Rs. 55, Rs. 75, and Rs. 100 respectively. To sanction the scheme is not to incur the whole increased cost at once. There will be no doubt an added expenditure but it will not be so huge and so out of proportion as could not be met. And the sore will be considerably, if not completely, healed, which is the greatest asset for the Government. The demand of the teachers is such as must appeal to all reasonable people. It is a demand the justice of which is already recognised and admitted by the Government themselves. What the teachers ask for is nothing more than the barest living wage, which they have a right to claim.

ABOLITION OF KHILAFAT.

REASONS WHICH ACTUATED KEMAL PASHA.

NOT SATISFIED WITH MUSLIMS DURING WAR,

A Kemalist leader has furnished the Daily Telegraph's Diplomatic Correspondent with the reasons actuating Mustapha Kemal in aolishing the Khalifate. The President holds that during the war and afterwards the Arabs showed themselves traitors to Islam by fighting against the Army of the Turkish Khalifat. He does not think much better of the Egyptians whom he reproaches with raising a labour corps for the Allied expeditionary forces. As regards the Indian Moslems, he seems to think, while they spoke on behalf of Turkey they did not fight for her and the former does not entail any great sacrifice. Turkey's business is in fact to look after herself and make no sacrifice in her own local interests on behalf of such peoples. Kemal's outlook, in fact, is political and national, not theological or pan-Islamic.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 14.

Washington.—The owners of the "Orduna" have complained through the British Embassy to the State Department to the effect that a bond for a million dollars for the release of the vessel is unreasonably high.—Reuter.

THE LAWFUL KHALIFA.

AMEER ALI ON KHILAFAT.

LONDON, March 13.

The Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali interviewed by Reuter to-day said that it was premature for Hussein to accept the invitation to assume the Caliphate, which had not been rendered vacant by the expulsion, in circumstances of ignominy, of Abdul Medjid from the seat of the Caliphate. Until any breach of religious law of Islam could be proved against him and until he was deposed by a general consensus of Sunni congregation expressed by their Divines assembled in a formal synod he was still the lawful Caliph. The decision of the Arabs of the countries under Hussein and his sons could not create any title to the imamate of the Sunni congregation. The party at present in power in Turkey was unable to assume the power of altering the constitution of Islam or to make any change likely to affect other Moslem nations.—Reuter.

EX-KHALIFA'S RESIDENCE.

TO BE DECIDED BY PROPOSED ISLAMIC CONGRESS.

LONDON, March 13.

Territet.—Abdul Medjid, interviewed today with reference to his rumoured intention to reside in Italy or France, said that the question of residence of the ex-Khalif would be settled by the proposed Islamic Congress. Meanwhile, he intended to remain in Switzerland.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF MEMEL.

RUSSIA'S NOTE TO POLAND.

LONDON, March 13.

When the League of Nations appears to be on the way to the solution of the future of Memel, Russia has intervened by despatching a Note to Poland protesting against the settlement of the question by a third party as a violation of the Russo-Lithuanian Peace Treaty.—Reuter.

HOSTILE TONE OF THE NOTE.

LONDON, March 13.

Warsaw.—Newspapers are most indignant about what they consider as the hostile tone of the Note. They are particularly incensed at the passage questioning Poland's right to Vilna and hint at the possible rupture of the Russo-Polish diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

RAGALLA TEA ESTATES.

LONDON, March 13.

The total dividend declared for the year by the Ragalla Tea Estates is twenty per cent. (tax-free). The Directors propose making a capital of one hundred and thirteen thousand sterling by creation of 28,000 additional ordinary one-pound shares and further propose that 39,000 sterling, being part of the reserve funds, be capitalised and distributed among the present holders in the form of fully paid ordinary shares of one-pound each.—Reuter.

MINE OWNERS' OFFER OPPOSED.

LONDON, March 13.

The Miners' Delegates' Conference adjourned till to-morrow after a discussion revealing a considerable opposition to the owners' offer.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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LABOUR AND INDIA

"ACTUATED BY BEST MOTIVES."

PARLIAMENTARY JOINT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 13.

The special correspondent of "New India" cables under date 12th March:—

The press reports of the retirement of Mr. Ben Spoor, Government's Chief Whip, are entirely without foundation.

The standing joint committee of both the Houses was moved in the House of Lords yesterday. The probable labour members are Messrs. Lansbury, Snells, Mills and Scurr. Liberals are probable Messrs. Simpson, Meyler and Hamilton.

The Assembly's refusal of the supplies is handicapping severely the Labour and the Liberal friends.

The Parliament work is very much behind in every department because a closure is impossible without an actual majority. I believe things are moving more quickly here than the Indians realise. I hope the Swarajists will appreciate the difficulties here and reasons compelling delays. I have reasons for believing that Prof. Richards' reply to Sir Henry Craick's supplementary question in the House of Commons on Monday does not represent Government's considered view but was due to Prof. Richards not hearing the question clearly. I believe that it will be rectified.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY.

IS IT MR. MONTAGU.

LONDON, March 14.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that there is a strong subterranean policy being carried on in Labour circles backed by the Oriental "Democrats" as well as Western circles, not entirely democratic, on behalf of the elevation of Mr. Edwin Montagu to the Viceroyalty when Lord Reading retires. It is assumed rightly or wrongly that Mr. Montagu favours the idea of a round table conference.—Reuter.

U. S. OIL LEASES.

GOVT. SUIT FOR CANCELLATION.

LONDON, March 13.

New York.—While the public interest in the oil investigations has been perceptibly slackening, attention to-day centred round the opening of the Government suit for the cancellation of the oil leases in the Federal Court of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

There was an imposing array of counsel on both sides. Mr. Sinclair announced that the suit would be fought to the bitter end.—Reuter.

OIL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 13.

Washington.—Senator Ladd succeeds Len Root as Chairman of the Oil Investigation Committee.—Reuter.

WORK AT TEAPOT DOME RESERVE.

LONDON, March 13.

Cheyenne.—Judge Kennedy of the Federal Court has appointed Admiral Strauss of the United States Navy who is a Government nominee, and Mr. Watts, Vice-President of the Sinclair Oil Corporation and defendants' nominee, as Receivers to control the Teapot Dome Oil Reserve pending the final disposition of the properties.

The judge also granted a temporary injunction halting a further development work at the Teapot Dome Reserve.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRANC.

LONDON, March 13.

Paris.—Very great enthusiasm was occasioned in France to-day by an improvement of the franc here, especially when it repassed the "psychological century" and closed at 98 decimal 25.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG DISSOLVED.

LONDON, March 13.

Berlin.—Owing to the Opposition's insistence on altering the Government's emergency decrees Herr Ebert has dissolved the Reichstag. The date for elections has not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

AKALI SAHAYAK BUREAU.

MR. PANIKKAR TO TAKE CHARGE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

In view of Mr. George Joseph's inability to go to Amritsar owing to his wife's illness, Maulana Mahomed Ali, President, All-India Congress Committee, has in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, appointed Mr. Panikkar M.A., (Oxon.) formerly professor at Aligarh Muslim University and lately editor of "Swarajya", Madras, to take the charge of Congress Akali Sahayak Bureau in Amritsar, where he is proceeding almost immediately.

The Jhanzie Tea Association Limited have recommended that the existing five-pound shares be split each into five one-pound shares, to give a bonus of two extra one-pound shares to every five-pound share held.—Reuter.

The Senate has ratified the Anglo-American ship liquor treaty.—Reuter.

STRAIN OF UNLIMITED VISITS.

MAHATMA TOO WEAK TO BEAR.

REQUEST TO VISITORS.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Gandhi sends the following message:

As the press of visitors has been too great during the last few days and if continued is likely to retard recovery, visitors are requested to refrain till I am strong enough to bear the strain of unlimited visits. Those who feel that they must visit me, may do so during the hours of 4 and 5 in the afternoon. Those who wish to meet me to discuss any important public business are requested to do so by appointment so as to avoid being disappointed.

SINO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

DRAFT AGREEMENT.

RUSSIA GIVES IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, March 14.

Peking.—The draft of the Sino-Russian agreement which is impending, provides for the nullification of Tsarist treaties, Russian recognition of China's absolute sovereignty in outer Mongolia, mutual abstention from propaganda and Chinese control in all affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway involving sovereignty except in railway business. China may redeem the railway with Chinese capital, the terms to be fixed by a conference. Russia relinquishes the right to her own concessions on China and remits the Boxer indemnity, provided it is used exclusively for educational purposes and also agrees to the abolition of Russian Consular jurisdiction in China.—Reuter.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

MR. WALSH ON MILITARY FORCE.

LONDON, March 13.

In the Commons to-day moving the army estimates Col. Walsh explained that the estimates were prepared by the previous Government but he was satisfied that they had been framed with due regard to economy and the needs of the country. He declared that if the German menace had disappeared it must be remembered that distant possessions could not be left defenceless (opposition cheers) now. There was a sign of improvement in recruiting. The policy of substituting machines for man-power required a highly equipped research department which should be one of the finest possible to organise. He appealed to the employers to facilitate their employees' joining territorials. There would be no army manoeuvres in 1924 but a short period of inter-divisional operations. They were getting a higher type of intelligence for the army and a high state of discipline had enabled the closing of the detention of barracks at Devonport and Colchester.—Reuter.

MENACING PROGNOSTICATIONS.

Difficulties we had to contend with in Egypt Iraq, India and the East would not at present warrant a decrease in the strength of the army.

Sir Charles Yate asked what was proportion between the British and the native troops in India? Was it safe to reduce the army as had been done in view of the newspaper prophecies of a revolution and a rebellion? It seemed to him that the defence forces at present were far below the margin of safety.

Mr. Howard Bury pointed out that our army policed one-fifth of the world to protect which 3,09,000 was a very small force. There was a great revival of the Arab feeling and the Arab religion throughout the East and those responsible for the strategic destinies of the army should watch the matter very carefully. If we reduced the army by any large number we should be responsible for anything that occurred.

Brig-General Page-Croft pointed out that compared with 1914 we had reduced our trained forces by 2,60,000 and said that no other country had done anything like this.

Major Attlee replying to the debate said that everyone was convinced that we ought to draw officers from as many different strata of population as possible. We were well up to the standard of other armies with regard to inventions.

The debate was then adjourned.

RANKERS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, March 13.

The House of Commons to-day rejected by 220 votes to 201 the motion of Captain Berkeley that the professional Ranker-officers in the army should receive an equal treatment as regards the retired pay or pensions. Capt. Berkeley cited Mr. MacDonald's reply to certain questionnaire as pledging the Labour Party to remedy the Rankers' grievances.

Mr. MacDonald replying wished that he had been more cautious, but claimed that the questionnaire was misleading as it withheld two essential pieces of information. He suggested the appointment of a Committee consisting of three outside representatives to consider the whole question.

Mr. Baldwin approved of the suggestion.—Reuter.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

IMPORTANCE OF NAVAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, March 13.

The navy estimates for 1924-25 are for £ 5,58,00,000, a reduction of £22,00,000 compared with the present year. The figure includes £18,00,000 for the commencement of five cruisers and two destroyers. The scale of expenditure of the Navy has been reduced much below 1914-15 standard and is equal to 1903/4 expenditure before the expansion to meet the German menace. The personnel amounts to 1,00,500 compared with 99,500 for the previous year.

The memorandum presenting the Estimates states that the naval defence of the Empire must depend ultimately on the active support of public opinion throughout the Empire. The only system of the naval defence which can meet with the general approval is one in which each Dominion possesses its own naval forces. The admiralty heartily endorses this principle and will do all in its power to assist the development of the sea going Dominion navies. It is the Admiralty's policy to consider service in the Dominion navies in every way the same as the service in the Royal Navy from the point of view of promotion and advancement.

The Memorandum states that the general strategic position now permits return to more normal conditions than the retention of more modern vessels in the home waters which was necessary for many years prior to the late war. In the Mediterranean two destroyer flotillas have been replaced by more modern vessels and the fleet in the Mediterranean will gradually be brought up to the following (Atlantic Fleet being correspondingly reduced):—eight battleships, two light cruiser squadrons, four destroyer flotillas, two depot ships and two aircraft carriers one submarine repair ship for the submarine flotilla and the submarine depot ship.—Reuter.

COMMENTS ON NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 14.

Comment on the Naval estimates is chiefly confined to such views as could be expected from various Party organs, namely, the inadequacy of programme or the absence of desirable economies. A few references only are made to the memorandum as regards Dominions' participation, although the "Morning Post" does not believe that they will consent to the increase of taxation nor the Navy in default of a settled basis of naval policy. It says that no Government has stated since the war, what the British naval policy is.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE PROJECT.

"DISASTROUS TO ABANDON IT."

LONDON, March 13.

In the Lords to-day Lord Balfour asked for information with regard to the Singapore Scheme and moved for papers on the subject. He contended that the abandonment of the project would be a disastrous mistake which would have an echo throughout the empire and the consequences of which could hardly be calculated. He stressed the reliance of Australia, New Zealand and India on the British fleet which was useless in certain contingencies, however improbable, without a base. He declared that he could imagine no worse economy than one which rendered the fleet inefficacious in the greatest of the oceans and would end the connection and existence of a very important part of the empire. He emphasised the defensive nature of the Scheme which would safeguard peace and termed as fantastic the notion that a Base three thousand miles from Yokohama could be a menace to their Japanese friends.

Lord Chelmsford announced that Government hoped to be able to make a statement of their policy in both Houses on March 18th.

The House then adjourned.—Reuter.

DOCKS FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

LONDON, March 13.

Replying to questions in the Commons today Mr. Ammon said that our latest large warship could be docked in the two existing docks in the British territory outside the United Kingdom, namely, Quebec and St. John, New Brunswick.

Two other suitable docks were being constructed at Esquimmalt and Durban, while ex-German floating docks allocated to Malta when lengthened, would be capable of taking the largest of our ships.—Reuter.

RUHR OCCUPATION.

FRENCH PROFITS.

LONDON, March 13.

Paris.—Reviewing the results of the occupation of the Ruhr in the Senate to-day M. Poincare said that the receipts for 1924 were estimated at four milliard francs and expenditure at one milliard francs, leaving three milliard francs available for reparations. No one any longer dreamt of asking them to evacuate the Ruhr.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, March 13.

The following are the results of the matches played in the League to-day:—Third division (Southern Section)—Northampton one, Charlton nil; Swansea one, Millwall two.

In the Rugby Football Match played today at Newport Monmouthshire defeated Devon by twenty points to five.—Reuter.

WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

LEGISLATORS CONFER WITH MR. JOHNSTON.

EFFORTS FOR AGREEMENT WITH JATHA.

(Associated Press.)

JAITO, March 14.

A party of seven members of the Indian Legislature arrived here to-day consisting of Pandit Malaviya, and Messrs. Kartaraing, Gulabsingh, Devakiprasad and Bhat (members of the Assembly) and Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar and Vedamurti (members of the Council of State). They conferred with Mr. Wilson Johnston for four hours. Mr. Wilson Johnston expressed willingness to consider compromise on reasonable terms. The party proceeded to meet the Jatha before it entered the town. Endeavours are being made to arrive at a temporary agreement with the Jatha to allow for negotiation.

LATER.

JATHA REFUSES COMPROMISE.

Pandit Malaviya and party met the Jatha a mile and a half before it entered Jaito and requested the Jatha leaders whether they would wait for orders from the Gurudwar Committee. The Jatha declined on the ground that they had taken an oath to reach Akhand Path to-day. The Jatha arrived at 3 p.m. and Mr. Wilson Johnston spent over an hour in discussing the terms of compromise which the Jatha refused. Eventually the Jatha was allowed to proceed a hundred yards near Gurudwar, when they offered themselves for arrest. They were arrested without any hitch. The situation is quiet.

EFFECT OF THE DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Commons to-day the Government motion to suspend the eleven o'clock rule to debate the Army Estimates because the business was behind-hand, was defeated by 234 votes to 207; but the defeat is not regarded as vital within the terms of the statement Mr. MacDonald has made more than once.

Mr. Walsh then proceeded to introduce the Army Estimates.

Mr. Clynes explained that the course proposed was the only alternative to taking up the private members' time. He admitted in response to the pressure that the motion of the labour back bench to reduce the personnel of the army by 1,50,000 would be defeated after eleven o'clock. This evoked Conservative and Liberal protests culminating in a challenge and a division.

The only effect of the defeat is that all time available for private members will be taken up by Government in order to take over the business that must be completed before March 31st. A number of Liberals voted with Government, hence the announcement of the figures evoked an outburst of enthusiasm from the Conservatives and the cries of "resign."—Reuter.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

"THE IDOL OF INDIANS".

Mr. Benjamin G. Horniman was the subject of a fierce debate in the Assembly yesterday. Even from the muted reverberations that have reached Calcutta it seems safe to assume, says "Capital", that the bombardment of the official position was earsplitting. The Bombay Nationalists demanded his immediate restoration and there was hardly an Indian member to refuse to support the claim. Whether one regards Mr. Horniman's deportation as prudent policy, or whether one regards it as bureaucratic tyranny, one cannot but be impressed by the gratitude of Indians for the service he gave them when he edited "The Bombay Chronicle." From the European point of view, which was voiced in the debate by Mr. Wilson, he is a renegade, an outsider. Mr. Wilson knew of "no single Englishman who had a good word to say about Mr. Horniman. He was not admitted to any British club" (*vide* report in "The Statesman"). That is exactly why he is still the idol of the Indians who firmly believe that any Englishman who sympathises with Indian aspirations and espouses their cause is treated as a social outcast by the European community in India. Unfortunately there is still ground for this belief, although it is gradually disappearing.

* * * *

At the Royal Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, Mr. Horniman represented "The Statesman." In spite of being a crank in diet—he ate only vegetables and he would not use salt—he was popular with Europeans, many of whom thought it an honour to be allowed to dine at his particular table in the Press Mess on his bizarre fare which was especially prepared for him. Rumour credited him with a big share in the *coup de face* which was the starting-point in "The Statesman's" victorious race for the first place in daily journalism in India. In the Calcutta Parliament Mr. Horniman was the Conservative leader, and if my memory serves me, Mr. Wilson was a member of his first Cabinet. At that period in his career he certainly was not a social outcast from the European community; on the contrary there was a select coterie of "Souls" in Calcutta which worshipped him.

* * * *

But a change came over the spirit of the dream when Mr. Horniman went to Bombay and became the champion of the Indian Swarajists. He was the antithesis of Sir Stanley Reed, the editor of "The Times of India," which in itself was an iniquity, and his fads which offended European convention were exaggerated into enormities. This revulsion of feeling convinced the Indian Nationalists, with whom he identified himself, of the ineradicable race prejudice of the European top-dog; the eventual deportation of Mr. Horniman, under a tyrannical law since repealed, confirmed that conviction. In the Assembly on Tuesday Sir Malcolm Hailey did not help a better understanding by his subterfuge that Mr. Horniman's return to India practically depended on the whim of the passport authorities in London; it simply exasperated an Opposition which trounced the Government and the European community with logical audacity. The pity of it. Had the Government of India connived at the return of Mr. Horniman to India last year they would have been agreeably surprised to find in him an extinct volcano.

END OF DYARCHY?

C. P. MINISTERS RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR March 14.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Chitanavis and Hon. Mr. Syed Hifazat Ali, Ministers of the Central Provinces and Berar Government, having tendered their resignation, His Excellency the Governor has accepted them with regret. They will take effect from 27th March next.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

MAHARAJA ON PEOPLE'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, March 12.

His Highness the Maharaja performed the inauguration ceremony of the reconstituted Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in the pavillion of the Jagan Mohan Palace this evening at 5 o'clock. Most members of the Assembly and the Council were present besides several distinguished visitors. In the course of the address His Highness said that it gave him sincere pleasure to inaugurate the reconstituted bodies. They presented an enlarged electorate and started with increased powers and responsibilities and they had greater opportunities of influencing the decisions of Government in accordance with popular demands. He welcomed them to new opportunities of patriotics service, popular progress and heavier responsibilities. His hopes formed 21 years ago regarding the Assembly have been amply fulfilled. The Legislative Council inaugurated in 1907 has fully justified expectations. The changes now effected would afford a freer outlet for their natural and legitimate aspirations. He fully sympathised with the ideals of a section of his people for increased powers. Each state must have its own constitution to suit its needs and conditions. The character of the Assembly must be essentially as a body of consultation, reference and representation capable of expanding with the political consciousness of the people the Council being given to the more formal work of legislation. He exhorted them to strengthen all beneficent activities in the country. He laid stress on the value of self discipline and trusted that their discussions would be borne with mutual tolerance and respect. He urged them to take notice of the tremendous changes of the recent past. India was shaping into a federation of provinces and states. They were a nation within a nation and in them local sphere should promote education and economic growth to the fullest extent possible in order to keep pace with other provinces and states. Mysore had been advancing steadily adapting constitution and machinery to new times, needs and aspirations. The present ceremony was a step in the progress of development going on for the last forty years. Then the influence on the Government would be considerable, frequently decisive and they could count upon the responsiveness and goodwill in the Government. If their powers are used for promotion of common good they cannot fail to rise in power and influence. He wished them success and god speed.

SECOND SHAHIDI JATHA.

ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS IN GURUDWAR.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, March 13.

Prior to his departure for Jaito early this morning Mir Maqbul Mahomed had a long talk with the Associated Press representative. Regarding the situation at Jaitto, in the course of a talk it came out that Gurdwar Gangsar was not so large as to contain the whole Jatha of five hundred. It was also pointed out that it would be advisable if the Jatha agreed to enter the Gurudwar not necessarily in batches of 50 but in batches of so many men as could conveniently be accommodated there. In accordance with that talk Mir Maqbul has sent here the following telegram "Ask the Parbandhak Committee, can we tell the Jatha from them that the Committee would discourage sangit (crowd) accompanying them. Please persuade and wire. It may dispel confusion and unpleasantness. The administrator prepared to admit a reasonable number as judged by us having view of the size of the Gurudwar instead of fifty as previously stated, to be followed by others when they vacate and make room for them to enable all numbers of the Shahidi Jatha to share in the Akhand Path." The message has been communicated to the S.G.P.C. and the reply is awaited.

INDIANS AND BRITISH GUIANA.

COLONISATION SCHEME GENUINE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

OPINION OF NEW ARRIVALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We the undersigned, who have this day arrived in India as the appointed representatives of the East India Association of British Guiana, wish to assure the Indian public that the British Guiana Colonisation scheme is genuine and for the benefit of Indians, and must not to be confused with any scheme for labour immigration. We are the representatives of Indian and no other interests, and our object is to see, that Indian interests in connection with the scheme are safeguarded both here and in British Guiana. In our opinion the scheme affords a golden opportunity to would-be emigrants. All we ask from India is a fair hearing, as we are here for a mutual exchange of benefits.—Yours, etc.,

MAHADEO PANDAY.
CARAMAT ALLI, MCDOOM.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP

MRS. NAIDU UNABLE TO ACCEPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just received the following reply to my cable to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu regarding the Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for 1924-25.

"Impossible accept Presidentship owing grave situation here cannot return before May."—Yours, etc.

OSMAN SOBANI.

Bombay, March 14.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

G. I. P. PAREL (2) BEAT ALL-BANDRA (1).

A keenly contested game was the result of the meeting between the All-Bandra and G. I. P. Parel on the Cooperage ground on Friday and ended in a win for the railway men by 2 goals to 1. After even play at ten minutes the railwaymen ran down to the Bandra circle on more than one occasion but failed to pierce the Bandra second line of defence. The Bandra Boys in their turn invaded the G. I. P. area and after continued pressure the left winger sounded the boards with a hard hit.

The G. I. P. did more work in the second has in as much as play for the most was confined to the Bandra area. After some time the G. I. P. equalized through Gardner. This gave them more courage. There now attacked with renewed energy and the Bandra were a beaten team. Cowtom shot the second into an empty goal and thus secured the verdict.

The teams were:—

G. I. P.:—Harper; Hankins and Henderson; Callaghan, Lewis and James; D'Monte, Mercado, Cowton Gardener and Fernandes.

ALL-BANDRA:—Elias; Gomes and E. Perreira; Sarto, A. C. Perreira and Siqueira; Dharmai, A Gonsalves, Ferozedin, C. Fernandes and A. Fonseca.

Referees: Major Pockshott and Mr. Mathews.

TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

I. L. I. vs. Bombay Battn.

As the West Yorks are still on military duty there will be no second match to-day.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

RESULT OF RE-DRAW.

The following are the results of the re-draw for the Tournament Proper, held at the Bombay Gymkhana last night. The letters A. B. C. etc. refer to the survivors of the Preliminary rounds the drawings of which have already appeared in these columns.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Bhusawal vs. F.
2. I. vs. D.
3. C. vs. E.
4. Ajmere vs. A.

SECOND ROUND.

I Igatpuri vs. B.
II G. vs. K. S. L. I.
III Poona Rifles vs. J.
IV Winners of 1 vs. Winners of 2.
V Winners of 3 vs. Winners of 4.
VI Greets vs. H.
VII Missing Links vs. B.Y.M., Lucknow.
VIII Christ Church (Jubbulpore) vs. G. I P. Lonavla.

THIRD ROUND.

W. Winners of I vs Winners of II.
X Winners of III vs. Winners of IV.
Y. Winners of V vs. Winners of VI.
Z. Winners of VII vs. Winners of VIII.

SEMI-FINALS.

1. Winners of W vs. Winners of X
2. Winners of Y vs. Winners of Z.

FINAL.

Winners of 1. vs. Winners of 2.

CONDER TENNIS.

The Conder Tennis Tournament commenced last evening on the Y.M.C.A. Courts; the following are the day's results:—

Sinclair and Hodgkinson beat Shiva Rao and Kamat 6—3, 10—8.

Motilal and Rege beat Kothari and Ikeda 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Sambamurthi and Jog beat Patel and Patel 6—2, 6—0

Tyabji and Tyabji beat Sutton and Cunningham 6—4, 7—5.

The following games will be played this evening commencing at 5 p.m.:—

C. Champha and Luxa v. Bhadkamkar and Mehta.

Natu and Another v. Banaji and Dhage.

Tidke and Commissarate v. Junjikar and Velkar.

Tyabji and Tyabji v. Sambamurthi and Jog.

Perkins and Another v Mehta and Jakhi.

ALL-INDIA WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

SECUNDERABAD, Mar 13.

The fourth day of Ramamurti All-India Wrestling Tournament drew a large crowd. In heavy weight Deepa Singh (Nabha) beat Baggat Singh (Patiala.)

In middle-weights Ahmed Ali (Secunderabad) after a sensational fight defeated Nawabuddin (Punjab). Mohamed Buksh (Secunderabad) beat Mumtas (Delhi). Alla Bassu (Guntur) beat Jowna Singh (Patiala). Shamu (Punjab) beat Rayum Ali (Byderubad).

REFORM IN RAJKOT

THAKORE SAHEB'S BROAD MINDEDNESS.

POPULAR ELEMENT IN COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANPUR, March 13.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot in an office Order, 257, dated 6th March, appoints a Council of Administration with full power to rule during his absence in England for about six months next. The Council consists of three members, of whom one is the present Revenue Minister, with the portfolio of Revenue and Finance. The other two are from the elected representatives in the People's Assembly. The Assembly's President, Mr. Liladhar Mehta has been given the portfolio of Municipality, Medicine, Education Public works, etc., while other, Mr. Harishanker Pandya, has been given the portfolio of Foreign, Judicial and Political. One more member of the Assembly has been given the portfolio of Industries and Commerce to supervise Tramway, Electricity and Cotton Mill all of which are State concerns. This member has got to work under the directions of the Council.

This step of the Thakore Saheb of taking the peoples' representatives to his complete confidence and giving them all the power which he himself possessed, has been received with great enthusiasm by all the people throughout the Province. This being the first experiment, not only in Kathiawar but throughout the Indian States in India. It is understood the Thakore Saheb is sailing to England in the first week of April to make arrangements for his son's education there.

C. WARD BY-ELECTION.

SUPPORT TO MR. VENKATRAM

The following manifesto has been issued to the voters of C. Ward in support of Mr. R. Venkatram's candidature:—

Friends,

You must have learnt from the newspapers that among the persons seeking election to the Corporation in the vacancy caused by the death of Seth Hansraj Prajjee Thackersey, is Mr. R. Venkatram of the "Bombay Chronicle". Mr. Venkatram, as is well known to many of you is a staunch Nationalist and Non-cooperator. He is an indefatigable worker, and has ever been foremost in the service of the City and the Nation.

As a journalist, Mr. Venkatram has a very good record to his credit. He is thoroughly independent in his outlook. During the various Industrial Disputes in this City, he has, while showing due regard to the views of the employers, vigorously espoused the cause of the employees and served them silently and unostentatiously.

As a Congressman, and as a member of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Venkatram has done much good by his fearless criticism and breadth of views. His grasp of public questions and his devotion to the country are really remarkable. His election to the Corporation would be a great acquisition to the Nationalist cause and he can be trusted to represent and safeguard the interests of the rate-payers. We therefore trust that you will make it a point to give him your vote and also get your friends and acquaintances, who may be voters, to vote for Mr. Venkatram at the forthcoming election.

We are,
Yours faithfully,

K. F. Nariman,
Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee,
M. B. Velkar,
Revashankar Jagjivan Jhaveri,
Ranchordas H. Gandhi,
D. D. Sathaye,
Burjorji Framji Bharucha,
R. H. Bhadkamkar,
Jothalal V. Vora,
Bhawanidas N. Motivala,
Sunderrao D. Navalkar,
G. V. Deshmukh,
Jivraj Goculdas Nensey,
M. M. J. H. M. Chotani,
Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri,
N. H. Belgaumwala,
Marmaduke Pickthall,
Syed Abdullah Brelvi,
Kanji Karamsey Master.
B. N. Mehisheri.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

HIS MAJESTY TO OPEN.

LONDON, March 14.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that His Majesty will probably open the Empire Exhibition on Saint George's Day, 23rd April.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

Motilal was absent to-day he (Pandit) would agree that although "we have had many discussions inside the House and amicable discussions even outside the House he certainly had no pact with Government".

Mr. Chamanlal asked Sir Campbell Rhodes as to what he meant by impact elsewhere. No such thing occurred within the Nationalist Party.

Mr. B. C. Pal asked the Home Member whether he had any interview with the leader or leaders of the Nationalist Party between Monday night and Tuesday morning.

The Home Member replied that he had no such interview.

MOTIONS AND WITHDRAWALS.

NATIONALISTS WANTING IN CONSISTENCY.

HOME MEMBER'S SOPHISTRY.

NO DEFINITENESS IN REPLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

The general administration came up for discussion almost soon after the Assembly met after lunch.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao was the first to initiate this discussion and he was followed by those who had tabled similar motions for reduction. In asking for a nominal reduction of Rs. 100 under the sub-head, Home Department, Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the fact that several schemes relating to pensions, allowances, salaries and compensation on premature retirement had been discussed on the initiative of the Secretary of State by the Government of India and between the Government of India and Local Governments. All these schemes imposed considerable financial burden on this country but they had not been discussed in this House. No parliament could tolerate the imposition of such a burden, the responsibility for which initiated from a body outside the country. Then there was the Lee Commission which was appointed against the express wishes of this House. This Commission was likely to come to the end of its labour by the end of this month. Mr. Ramachandra Rao urged that the report of this Commission should be published simultaneously in India and England and that no orders thereon should be passed without the report being discussed in this House.

Proceeding Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the demands pressed in several local legislatures for reduction of the number of Executive Councillors in their Provinces and wanted to know the Government of India's view on the matter. Next Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the Moplah prisoners, some 200 of whom, were kept in the Andamans. He said that now that three full years had elapsed after the Malabar rebellion Government should now adopt a humane policy and release these prisoners. Concluding Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the change in the political situation and advised the Government to release those who were imprisoned in connection with the peaceful picketing of liquor shops.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SERVICES.

Dr. Gour referred to the question of the reshuffling of the portfolios and wanted this to be taken up so that the Indian members might get more responsible work.

He asked why should not an Indian be appointed as Home Member and one of the three present Indian Members not placed in charge of the Home Department.

As regards the services, Dr. Gour said that his information was that certain orders had been issued to the local Governments that certain sums of money should be set apart in order to give effect to the recommendations that might be made by the Lee Commission.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "Excuse me, Sir, let us have a definite complaint dealing with this matter. Dr. Gour suggests that certain orders had been issued. May I know by whom?"

Dr. Gour: "That is exactly what I am asking the Home Member to answer (laughter).

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "Sir, let us have no suggestions and no imputations but definite complaints which I can answer."

Dr. Gour: "I ask the Home Member categorically to deny the fact."

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "I want to see if Dr. Gour will have the courage to make a definite statement on this point."

Dr. Gour: "I have been informed that various local Governments have been asked to hold themselves in readiness in order to meet the demand that might be made upon them in consequence of an increase in salaries to be recommended by the Lee Commission."

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "Who has informed you? I don't want you to shelter yourself behind a vague statement."

Dr. Gour: "I have absolutely no authority to say that the Government of India have passed these orders" (cries of Withdraw, withdraw").

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "I can say very definitely, that no such orders have been issued in this matter." (Hear, hear.)

EXCESSIVELY HIGH SALARIES.

Pandit Malaviya drew attention to the necessity for the reconstruction of Governor-General's Council. The salaries in India are excessively high. He wanted the Viceroy's salary to be reduced to Rs. 15,000 a year and that of the members of the Executive Council to Rs. 4,000 the equivalent of a judge's salary. He proposed that the Viceroy's position should be like that of the King in England. The Commander-in-Chief should confine his attention to the Military operation and an Indian Civilian must hold charge of the Defence Portfolio. The Indian members should serve at 25 per cent. less salary than their European colleagues. It was an anomaly that the Home Member should be an European. He therefore urged that the Home Membership should go to an Indian. Continuing Pandit Malaviya complained of the maladministration of law and order and attacked the Criminal Law Amendment. The Pandit observed that Indianisation was very backward and that instead of calling the Lee Commission Government should have taken consultation with the Assembly and stopped European recruitment to the Civil Service.

Mr. Goswami said that when they were talking about unlawful assemblies it reminded him of the fact that once a member of Parliament described that the Government of India was an unlawful Assembly (Laughter). As for law and order they could not find such a prostitution of that good phrase as it was in India. He said that Dr. Gour had admitted that the reply of the Secretary of State was unsatisfactory. The speaker therefore hoped that the case of Dr. Gour and his friends was not hopeless.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying pointed out that the Home Department had carried out the 10th retrenchment recommended and that the increase under estimates for next year was due to an increase in the secret service allotment which had been mainly necessitated in connection with the importation of arms from outside India. Coming to graver issues he said that it was immaterial to him whether the Home Member was an Indian or a European because Government was a composite Government. As for the use of Section 144 he reminded Pandit Malaviya that the Law Member, when Sir William Vincent was the Home Member, was not an European.

Pandit Malaviya asked whether the Home Department administered Law and Order or the Law Department.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—The Home Department, but we take advice, Sir (laughter).

Proceeding, the Home Member said as for Indianisation they had been sincerely told by Indians that while advocating Indinisation they wanted some Europeans to continue but he warned that once they stopped the regular recruitment entirely and broke up the traditions they would not regain that ground.

Pandit Malaviya: "We want experts."

STILL IN NEED OF EUROPEANS.

The Home Member: "There are no such things as experts in the ordinary administration. Believe me that you will not even get experts beyond those for high posts like that filled by the Finance Member."

Continuing he said that certain posts required a long administrative training and experience and recruitment on five years' contract in case of such posts would be of very little use. If Government had not decided for immediate cessation of recruitment of Europeans it was because India still needed Europeans. After recounting what had been done in the past in respect of Indianisation, the Home Member said, "We may not have gone far enough but at all events do not bring the charge that we have done nothing at all. I ask any one to look to the civil service in the Provinces where a large number of Indians are gradually mounting up the ladder and in ten or fifteen years' time they should be holding high administrative posts in large numbers. Proceeding by that gradual and cautious method you will get men who will fill posts with distinction."

The Home Member said, that Mr. Kartarsingh had charged Government with law breaking and disorder. Sir Malcolm Hailey asked Mr. Kartarsingh honestly to say whether law had been broken by Government or by his own community which did not preserve the standard of good citizenship. He did not want to attack that community and had attempted to put Government's justification on the lowest terms but on number of cases the community had under a mistaken notion of religious feeling refused to obey the strictest requirement of law and order.

The Home Member looked to a better day when their demands would not disregard the interests of other communities. If instances quoted by Mr. Kartarsingh were true he regretted them but he was not aware of them.

"THE BIG SUBJECT."

Mr. Chamanlal: "What about Guruka bagh beating."

The Home Member said that he did not want to enter into the big subject. In answer to a question he said that it concerned the Punjab Government more than the Government of India and it related to an incident they all deplored but which was now past. As for the treatment of political prisoners. Mr. Shanmukum Chetty had complained of inhuman treatment, probably in his own province. The Home Member thought that the Madras Administration paid the utmost regard to the demands of humanity.

Mr. Chetty: "I refer to the case of Mr. Bajpai who died under tragic circumstances."

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

The Home Member said that Government had issued instructions to the Local Governments who had agreed to institute a special division to cover the class of prisoners who went to jail, as was said, for the sake of conscience. The rules had been liberalised to approximate to those in vogue in England. The Madras Government were deputing an officer to go to the Andamans to consider the case of the Moplah prisoners there. As for the Lee Commissioner's report it would no doubt be published simultaneously in the two countries. The Government of India had previously discussed all important Commissions in the Assembly before coming to a decision on them. In this case also they would follow the same practice but they could not bind the Secretary of State who could in the light of the report of the Lee Commission exercise his statutory powers to give effect to any part about which the Commission might urge early orders. He did not doubt that the Secretary would like to allow the fullest discussion before coming to a decision on any point. Mr. Ramachandra Rao said that the wish of the House should be communicated to the Secretary of State not to pass order on the report without giving a chance to the Assembly.

The Home Member promised to do so. Continuing he said that the recommendations made by the Provincial Retrenchment Committee in respect of reduction in the numbers of Executive Councillorships were being considered. Apparently the difficulty was the convention proposed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in respect of a number of service men in the Council.

The Home Member was indistinctly heard humourously to remark that if the abolition of the post of a Councillor meant transference of work to the Minister it would be difficult to find Ministers at present (laughter). Concluding the Home Member referred to the question of constitutional advance. He wanted Dr. Gour not to come to conclusions from the abbreviated report of Mr. Richards' reply in the Commons. The Home Member had cabled for a fuller version and would communicate to the House. He held that only if Government had gone back or had retarded India's progress Government might come in for a severe condemnation. "Blame no man for his caution so long as his intentions are good." (applause).

After the Home Member's speech Mr. Ramachandra Rao withdrew his motion.

JAITO.

Mr. Ramchandrao moved for a formal reduction of Rs. 100 under the head Foreign and Political. He referred to the Jaito affair and said that it occurred in British territory. A representation had been made to the Government for an inquiry and Mr. Ramchandrao wanted to know what the Government of India was doing in order to ease the Akali situation.

Sir Malcolm Hailey on behalf of the Government said that he had not heard of any one who was concerned in the last affair and who had been sent for from British India for trial in Nabha. Some seven hundred people were held in custody and the Government ordered that no steps should be taken without the fullest investigation into their cases. Government had every desire to avoid prosecution as far as might be possible and they desired to see again no bitterness of big prosecutions and large number of prisoners in jails. He had personally seen all the papers sent to him and could not remember any instance of a person who had been brought from the British territory for trial in Nabha. As for the second Jatha which was on its way to Jaito, the Home Member said that Government had taken every precaution but the trouble was that the Jatha was being joined by a large number of villagers in our territory. It was largely the presence of villagers that caused the trouble on the last occasion but on this occasion they had sent a certain number of police with the Jatha in order to warn the villagers not to join the procession. At one period of the march in British territory they were joined by nearly twenty thousand people. That was for a day but fortunately they went back. At another period there were two thousand persons who joined and due to persuasion they too had fortunately went back. All these were done in order to reduce the possibility of trouble at Jaito. Government deplored the occurrence last month and they would deplore it double measure the recurrence of that incident and they had taken precautions in order to prevent the necessity of using force either on the Jatha or on the crowd. That was why they had announced that the Jatha should give undertakings that they would proceed in batches of fifty and after reading their "Grantha Sahib return without making any political demonstration.

QUESTION OF BERAR.

Mr. Aney (Berar), at this stage raised the question of his Province. He said that no discussion could be raised about Berar in the Central Provinces Council where it had representatives nor in the Assembly where there was a representative. The result was that the grievances of Berar, which was attached to the Central Provinces were never heard and no solution of the problem arrived at. His first complaint was that under the Devolution Rule Berar was now contributing two-fifths of the Central Provinces Government revenue and got the benefit of not even one-fifths for nation-building departments which were straving. There was an arrangement by which the Berar administration should be advised by an advisory council but no statutory recognition has been given to this arrangement.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that before any law was applied to Berar it was being examined by an advisory council of Berar representatives on the Central Provinces Council and he saw no additional advantage of bringing it on a statutory basis. The real complaint of Berar was that a large portion of her revenue was spent in the Central Provinces. Some time ago a special officer went into this question and it was a matter for Berar representatives in the Central Provinces Council to take it up. The Government of India would not interfere with this problem.

As regards the Jaito affair Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that what the Government wanted from the Jathas was the undertaking that they would not make any political demonstration, the very thing which they had been stating. He saw no reason why the Jathas should not give an undertaking of what they often said. It was the duty of every citizen to use his influence to see that the Jathas gave a reasonable undertaking. The question was whether the leaders of these Jathas would accept any restrictions or conditions which appeared to hamper them in their relation to Government. Government's duty was to maintain Law and Order but the Jathas were under the influence of men who were misguided and Government desired nothing but that the Jathas should see the reason and allow Government to find a solution. In the meantime Government would not be acting in the best interests of themselves and of law generally if they withdrew the very reasonable restrictions in regard to their entry into Nabha of Jathas.

Pandit Malaviya:—"Under what law are these restrictions imposed?

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—"Under the law of Nabha.

Mr. Jamnadas warned that Government should not make Jaito, the Jerusalem of the Sikhs.

The motion for reduction of grants under the head Foreign and Political was withdrawn and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

NO PACT BUT IMPACT.

In the Assembly to-day Sir Campbell Rhodes asked a question of which he had given private notice to the Home Member drawing his attention to Mr. C. R. Das's interview with the "Statesman" wherein Mr. Das stated with reference to the Nationalist Party's decision to give up obstruction in the Assembly that it might have been the result of negotiations behind the scene between Government and the Nationalist Party. Sir Campbell said he wanted to ask that question because there was a general feeling in the House that a change had occurred on Monday night not by reason of any pact with Government but due to impact elsewhere. (Laughter).

Sir Malcolm Hailey said although Pandit

(Continued in column 2.)

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

WHY IT IS HELD?

MR. JINNAH'S EXPLANATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, has made the following statement explaining the object of the forthcoming session of the Muslim League: "The Council of the Muslim League is going to meet on Saturday to decide as to the time and place of its sessions at an early date. As President of the Muslim League, I wish to make it clear that the object of calling this session is to get various sections of political opinion among the Musalmans on one platform. There is no desire on the part of those who wish to hold this session in any way to be antagonistic to other sister organizations of the Musalmans, namely, the Khilafat and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema nor is it intended in any way to be antagonistic to the Indian National Congress. What we desire is to organise Muslim opinion, not with reference to a particular question, such as the Khilafat but with regard to the subjects relating to the internal politics of our country, so that whatever policy and programme may be adopted by our leaders, they should have a definite sanction of the people behind them. Unless Muslim opinion is focussed with regard to our internal politics, particularly on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, it is difficult for leaders to speak with definite authority on matters of such vital importance. I therefore appeal to the members of the Council who have been already sent invitations to respond and attend the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League at Delhi.

RELIEF FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN.

LADY WILSON'S GENEROUS DONATION.

HER EXCELLENCY'S APPEAL.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council held at the Secretariat last night, at which Her Excellency Lady Wilson presided, it was unanimously decided to raise a fund for the relief of the children of the millhands.

Accordingly the following appeal has been issued over Her Excellency's signature:—

"I, as President of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council appeal to the people of Bombay to help to alleviate the sufferings of the children who are at present starving owing to the mill strike in the City. The children of the employees are in a desperate condition and in the name of humanity the Women's Council appeal to all citizens of the Presidency to render assistance. The relief will be distributed with the help of the existing philanthropic societies.

It is requested that subscriptions should be sent without delay to Lady Hayward, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill or Lady Jehangir, Nepean Sea Road, who have kindly consented to receive subscriptions, lists of which will be published in the papers.

WINIFRED WILSON."

Her Excellency has headed the subscription list with Rs. 1,000.

LETTER FROM ITALY

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.

INTEREST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

D'ANNUNZIO AND THE SEAMEN.

(BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.)

FIUME, Feb. 1.

The reward of continuity of thought has at last come to Signor Mussolini. Records of a rebellious youth, and of the struggle he had to realise his ideas, a steady, quiet, persistency of idealism have led him to express himself in successive flashes. Misinterpreted by his natural enemies, the politicians and the international gamblers in public funds, misunderstood by many of his own followers who thought that his leadership meant the breaking of heads and the freedom of local funds, Mussolini went on his own way. God alone knows how lonely. His work being now clearly cut, the pattern appears to the eyes of many previously doubting Thomasses.

Remember the situation of Italy in world politics in the year 1922, and look now upon her position as she unveiled it in January 1924. She has been the first great European nation to recognise Russia. She has succeeded in untying the intricate, dangerous knot of the Fiume question. Her relations with all Eastern nations are better than those of England or France. She has a friend and an economic partner in Jugo-slavia, instead of a snarling puppy which might have grown into a cur of no pleasant disposition. Treaties with Spain, with Hungary, with Albania, with Tchecoslovakia, with Greece, even with France, are signed or being signed. Solid treaties too, these treaties built on communities of interest, treaties that seek to establish a clear basis of understanding, treaties in which lawyers have had little to say, treaties that will bring work and trade and peace to a war-weary Europe. Treaties realistic also, as realistic as the words and the thoughts of Benito Mussolini.

It were absurd to pretend that all things are perfect in Italy, or in Fascism. But one thing must by now be evident to all eyes: *here is a Man*. What success Fascism has had was due to him; the approaching greatness of Italy will be his work. The peace of the world, if we can ever achieve it, will be due to him also. If it does not come to pass, and a new war breaks out, his part in it will be swift and thorough and successful.

Mussolini had seen the imocuity of Bolshevism in Latin Europe; he saw the perfect bourgeois beneath the Labour leaders of England. Whenever he happens to be well informed on any question, his conclusions are mercilessly logical, and woe to him who misinforms him. He cannot do it twice. Was this sentence of his epoch-making speech to the Fascista leaders on January 28th, last quoted to your readers? "MacDonald will not bring socialism about; he will not incline towards the left. His warning to the Indian Nationalists has a strange significance, and must have frozen the heart of many melancholy ones in our own country."

THE INTEREST IN INDIA.

A very scholarly style and a brilliant impressionism of expression have caused the articles of the Italian writer who signs himself *Mario Appelius* to be read and commented by the whole nation. At first they appeared only in the *Popolo d'Italia*, Benito Mussolini's own daily paper, ably edited in Milan by his brother Arnaldo. Then other editors woke up to the importance of these articles, and began to reprint them. I find them published in all parts of Italy, even in *La Vedetta d'Italia*, in distant Fiume.

The last at hand was dated January 10th and published January 27th. It is the second of the series on India and deals with the gulf between the incredibly rich and the incredibly poor. "In the year 1924, India is perhaps the only country in the world where people can easily die of hunger in the middle of the street without anyone worrying about it."

Of the Mahatma, Mario Appelius has much to say. "The revolutionary movement led by Gandhi is one of the greatest phenomenons of the modern history. It is deeper than Bolshevism, and broader than the Kemalist re-awakening of Islam. Our newspaper, which pursues the aim of educating in matters of foreign politics our national conscience will study the Indian problem in its many aspects, philosophical, political and economic, as soon as the development of our Asiatic service of correspondence will have better familiarized our Italian readers with the actual situation in India, the sentiments of the masses, the position of the leaders, the play and the national metamorphosis of the different religions, and especially with the Indian programme of Great Britain and of the Dominions, with the long arm of Nippon, with the personality of the true apostles and that of the fictitious rebels, with the influence that Moscow and Angora, Tokio and Canton exercise over the slow germinating of the Indian ferments."

This is the newspaper of the President of the Council of Ministers, not an inspired, not an official or semi-official paper, but his own creature, as he once expressed it.

PASHITCH TO CANOSSA.

The comments on the Fiume question and its solution have been many and various. As your correspondent was more or less involved, and greatly interested in the settlement, and as he had anticipated the treaty in your issue of December 19th, his conclusions are at least as good as those of any other man. The Fiume question has been solved in the only sensible way. But Italy loses nothing. It was the 82 years' old leader of Serbia who went to Rome to sign the pact, to place his old experience at the service of the two countries. Does this indicate a Jugo-slav victory? There is no victory for either side. Italians and Serbs will camp on their positions for a number of years, trading in amity, but with a clear understanding of each other's racial aims.

Meanwhile Fiume will live. Economically speaking, I am looking forward to seeing Fiume, an international free port, gradually draw most of the trade away from Trieste. The map of Europe and the existing railways both indicate such a future. The change will be slow and so gradual that neither city will perhaps feel it for several years, but it will be felt in time, irremediably. So far as India is concerned, Fiume is all indicated as a center of export and import with all the nations that will need to use Fiume, that is to say, North-Eastern Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary, perhaps even Roumania. Austria and Tchecco Slovakia, on the other hand, will continue to use Trieste until Germany is on her feet again, and Hamburg re-assumes her place.

The time has come for Indian firms, both exporting and importing, to study carefully the field of Eastern Europe and for them all to combine in order to have a representative, a sort of unofficial Consul, with all figures and samples at his disposal, in Fiume d'Italia. The days of world-wide trading on large scales, by imposing Syndicates, has now come. Economic conditions are more important than any other, because they create the others.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO AND THE SEAMEN.

Even the great idealist who fought in Fiume, and by his gesture prepared the Peace Treaty now signed, has also turned to thoughts of world commerce. On the same day when Mussolini placed his signature to the two treaties with Jugo-Slavia, his thought and voice went out to d'Annunzio. He publicly admitted the part played by the latter in the preparing of the addition of Fiume to Italy, and promised an adequate public recognition to the Poet after the ratification.

He brought pressure to bear on all parties, at the same time, for the solution of the long pending quarrel between the Ship-owners and the Seamen. Now all is smooth again. A contract was signed between the Government represented by Admiral Umberto Cagni and Signor d'Annunzio now sole chief and leader of the Italian Seamen. The parasites, the ambitious, the time-servers who hid their selfish aims under his name are dismissed, and the syndicate bids fair to assume a strong share in the reawakening of Italian trade.

THE NEW CHAMBER.

Parliament was dissolved a few hours before the signing of the Italo-Jugo-Slav Treaty. The elections will take place on April 6th, and the new Chamber is to meet on May 24th next. It will be a Chamber of Fascisti, with an opposition, if the word can be used in connection with them, of the best elements among the other parties. Men like Orlando, de Nicola, Salandra, de Nava, Casaletto, or like Giolitti and Amendola will probably remain, to act as responsible constructive critics. But the *fetiche* of the Party politics is laid in Italy, near the ghost of Democracy.

As Grancesco Giunta expanded it in his speech at Naples, so did Mussolini emphasize it at the meeting of the Grand Fascista Council in Rome on January 28th. No uniform line of conduct will be adopted by the Party now in power. Where it is strong, as in the industrial North and in intellectual Tuscany, Fascism will make no agreement with any party, but will fight them all, and defeat them all with ease. South of Rome, in Naples and Sicily, and in newly added territories, the best established politicians, the great leaders of the past opposition will be placed on the very Fascista list, forming thus a *bloc* which will defeat all extremists. Fascism is now strong enough to be able to nominate non-Fascisti on its electoral list. As a matter of fact, the popular tide is so strongly in favour of Signor Mussolini that unless he places the best brains of Italy on his list, here and there, the country would be deprived of their services. Electors are prone to exaggeration. They would elect many a young Fascista with a meagre intellectual baggage rather than a high personality like Amendola of the Left or Salandra of the Right.

It is significant that Mussolini termed the forthcoming elections an unpleasant *corvee*. But he will gain at least the constitutional power to reform the Constitution of Italy. Thereupon he will do the rest.

END.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

SUGAR ANE INDUSTRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 12.

At the opening of the Council of State to-day the message was read announcing that the Legislative Assembly had negatived the motion for consideration of the bill to amend the law relating to levy of tolls on roads and bridges as passed by the Council of State.

Mr. Raza Ali thereupon wanted to know the procedure that should be adopted by the Council of State in regard to this bill. According to his reading of rules there were two courses open. One was to drop the whole question altogether and take no notice of it just in the same way as no notice was taken of the Hindu Religious Ceremonial Emoluments Bill (private measure) passed last year by the Assembly and later rejected by the Council of State. The other course was to approach the Governor-General for holding of a joint session of both the Houses at which the Bill could be taken into consideration.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari pointed out the circumstances under which the Bill was not taken into consideration by the Assembly. There was an amendment by a non-official member to the substance of the Bill and not to the consolidation of the bill as under the rules this was not allowed. The Assembly refused to take consolidation of the bill itself into consideration. Sir Devaprasad asked whether in circumstances it was not desirable that steps should be taken to bring the necessary amending bill in the Council of State.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, Law Member, reviewed all the rules in connection with the subject and pointed out that there was no bill on the anvil and that it was dead the moment the other House refused to take it into consideration. It was true that the Assembly refused to take the bill into consideration on the ground extraneous to the nature of the measure before them. But the bill was not alive in so far as it was not taken into consideration by the other House. If any amendment had been made to the bill by the other House to which this House could not agree, then, of course, the bill would be alive and the joint session would be possible, if Governor-General in his discretion allowed it. But as the bill itself had been killed by the Assembly's refusal to take it into consideration there was nothing before the Council to proceed on. The result would be as if the bill had been originally passed in the Assembly and if the Council of State refused to take it into consideration.

Sir Alexander Muddiman (President) agreed with Sir Mahomed Shafi in his interpretation of the rules. There was only one way out of the difficulty *i.e.* a new bill could be brought in if considered necessary.

SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION.

Sir Narasimha Sarma speaking on Sardar Jogendra Singh's resolution detailed the efforts taken by the Government to encourage sugar cane cultivation and promised to ask the officer at Coimbatore to make an experiment with thick canes. What was wanted for sugar cane cultivation was adequate water supply. Both the Sutlej and the Sukkur barrage projects had not reached that stage that they could now agree to a definite line of action as regards sugar cane cultivation in Nosch in North India. Earmarking of any funds much less out of the import duty could not be defended on financial grounds. Concluding, Sir Narasimha Sarma, said it would be possible to do more in the near future as regards promotion of sugar cane cultivation; but they could not do anything in the present state of their finances.

Sir Arhayat Khan supported the resolution. Mr. Bell said that in present state of their finances the Government would not be justified in entering upon a commercial venture in the interests of any particular industries. Sugar duty was an imperial source of revenue and should not be allocated for expenditure on a purely provincial subject. If there was a suggestion for a scientific enquiry into sugar cane cultivation then he would have supported it but he could not support the hazardous attempt of establishing the pioneer factories.

Mr. Sethna moved that a sum of 20 lakhs be spent every year for three years for improvement and expansion of sugar cane cultivation.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Natesan moved an amendment to the effect that additional funds be provided so far as is possible for the extension of research with the object of promoting development of sugar industry and that attention of the provincial Governments be drawn to the importance of this question. A number of speeches were made and while some favoured Mr. Sethna's amendment as it was more definite others supported Mr. Natesan's amendment as it would enable the Government to do its best in the present state of its finances.

Sir Narasimha Sarma accepted Mr. Natesan's amendment and Sir Dinshaw Wacha also appealed to the House to support it. As a result, Mr. Natesan's amendment was carried by 31 to 13 votes.

The two other resolutions on the agenda were, one by Mr. Jogendra Singh for deletion of ratio of two shillings to a rupee from the statute book and the other by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikari for the transfer to the Governors in the provinces acting with the Ministers of all transferred subjects with the exception of law and order, police, administration of justice and European and Anglo-Indian Education.

The authors of both these motions intimated that they did not desire to move them and the Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

Two important Government Bills passed by the Assemmbly were passed to-day in the Council of State. Before they were taken into consideration Mr. Bell of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce asked a series of questions relating to Government proposal to hold a session of legislature in Simla in May. He asked whether this was a final decision and if so what was the necessity and whether Government had taken into consideration the great deal of inconvenience that would be caused to members by their having to disperse from Delhi at the end of March and again leaving their business at their respective stations get up to Simla in the hottest part of the year (May). He further asked whether it was proposed to hold a session in Simla in September as usual and if so what would be the additional cost that would be incurred in summoning the legislature twice.

Sir Mahomed Shan replied that the present intention of the Government was to hold a short session of the Legislature in Simla, probably in May. The reasons for this were stated by Sir Charles Innes in the Legislative Assembly, viz, to discuss the report of the Tariff Board on the question of protecting Indian steel industry. Government regretted the inconvenience that would be caused to the members but could not help it. In the ordinary course of events there would be the September session of the Legislature in Simla and the Government could not be deterred in this case by the question of additional expense.

Mr. Natesan asked as to the approximate cost of holding a session in Simla of both the Houses.

Sir Mahomed Shafi answered that the cost would depend on the duration of the session. But the last Simla session of about four weeks had cost one crore and twenty-eight lakhs, of which ninety-nine lakhs were spent in respect of the Assembly and over twenty-seven lakhs in respect of the Council of State, mainly in the shape of travelling allowance and daily allowance.

Mr. Setha asked as to the duration of the special session.

Sir Mahomed Shafi said that it would probably be about a week.

Sir Arthur Froom:—I want to know whether in that special session the business other than for which it will be summoned would be introduced.

Sir Mahomed Shafi wanted notice of the question.

Mr. Sethna asked whether it would not be possible for the Government to extend the present Delhi session by a week and take up the business that was expected to be brought up in the special session.

Sir Mahomed Shafi referred to his previous answers and pointed out that it was impossible to agree to Mr. Sethna's proposal.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

Mr. Chadwick, the Commerce Secretary, then moved for the consideration of bill to amend the Sea Customs Act in order to give effect to the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission that in the interests of Indian industries customs duties should be generally leviable on goods belonging to the Government and that the bill should come into force on the first of April. Mr. Chadwick in a short speech clearly explained the scope of the bill and pointed out that with the exception of arms, ammunition and certain military stores, aeroplanes, currency notes and postage stamps all other Government stores would be brought to India with duty on it. Local Governments recognised that this would mean additional expense but it was necessary in order to encourage industries in India. He asked the House to remember the advantage of this step in view of the proposal to separate the railway finances from general finances.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, a member of the Fiscal Commission welcomed the measure and said it had not been brought a day too soon.

The bill was taken into consideration and passed without discussion. Similarly the Council passed a bill to amend the Tariff Act enabling Government to levy customs duties on articles imported or exported by land from or to any territory outside British India.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday the 18th.

KHADDAR AND COOPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With a view to enable a very large number of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi to patronise the "Spinning and Handloom Weaving" and to use "Khadi Cloth" in Bombay and other parts of the Bombay Presidency, I submit a practical scheme (which is workable) and request the public to lend their support to it. It is an admitted fact that most of the people, though anxious to use "Khadi" cloth, are not in a position to buy all at once. Hence, I wish to introduce a new system, which if successful, will enable even office sepoys and low paid employers to buy—"Khadi" cloth, either white or black-coloured, upto the limit of 16 yards at a time, by monthly instalment system of one anna per yard, until the whole amount is paid off in one year.

The benefits of this system will be derived by only the members, including the shareholding or "Entrance Fee Members." A Non-official Industrial Co-operative Society will be started with a subscribed capital of Rs 49,950 divided into 4,995 shares of Rs. 10 each; of which, only Rs. 5 per share, will be called-up; and the same may be paid in five or ten monthly instalments of one rupee or eight annas respectively; and the balance of Rs 5 per share, will be treated as "Uncalled Reserve". Hence the paid-up capital will be Rs. 24,975; and the "Uncalled Reserve" Rs. 24,975, while the "Subscribed Capital" will be Rs. 49,950. So far as Bombay is concerned, there will be a separate Society for each ward in order to enable the shareholding members to undertake work entrusted to them in an efficient manner. The Non-official Industrial Co-operative Society will be duly registered under the Co-operative Act II of 1912, section 9, and will be on "Non-credit" system; and will be patronised by only "Non-officials," if this pioneer movement should be a success. Being a native of Karnatak, I am too anxious to take up this movement in right earnest for introducing "spinning, weaving and khadar in every village of Karnatak. I thank you very much for allowing me to ventilate my views in connection with my scheme of "How to Develop Khadi Movement" through the medium of your paper, just to give an idea to the general public as to how to introduce "one anna system" for buying Khadi cloth. In short, I must say here, that the shareholding members of the "Industrial Co-operative Society" apart from getting Khadi cloth upto 16 yards at a time by paying one rupee a month, until the total amount is paid off, there is provision for each shareholding member to become a member of the "Indian National Congress, without any extra payment of four annas every year, but paying the usual fees from the dividend earned, at a guaranteed rate of five per cent, per annum, which comes to four annas a year. My scheme of "Non-official Industrial Co-operative Society" based on the working system of co-operative philanthropy, will also solve the problem of spinners and weavers, as provision will also be made for starting Industrial Co-operative Schools, where the children of the spinners and weavers will be educated, out of the funds set apart from the sale proceeds; in that one quarter anna will be deducted per yard, instead of allowing discount of one anna per rupee, to the volunteers for effecting the sale of Khadi cloth. This system will encourage both the buyers and sellers; while provision will also be made for the monthly wages of "Khadi" salesmen, in order to enable them to devote their time solely to the propaganda work of Industrial Development. The "Non-official Industrial Co-operative Society" will not receive any financial help from the Government, but only from the public in the way of deposits without interest. The whole scheme is based on the motto of acrostics of "Shri Mahatma Gandhi" and it will be duly explained in my next letter. Meanwhile, I must express my gratitude to Mr. N. H. Belgamwalla for his kindly inspiring me to take up this movement in right earnest and to undertake the propaganda work in the Karnatak Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar, being cotton-growing districts; and as such, there is every chance of opening "cotton-seed stores" for the benefit of "cows and bullocks "without any extra cost. Hence, I appeal to the citizens of Bombay and Karnatak to patronise this productive movement.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

OPENING OF KHADI STORES IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 13.

Mr. T. Prakasam performed the opening ceremony of Tamil Nadu Congress Khadi Vastralaya last evening at 292, Esplanade in the presence of a crowded gathering. In opening the depot Mr. Prakasam regretted that they could not carry on khaddar propaganda work quite successfully during the last 1 1/2 years. He gave an account of the conversation he had with Mahatma Gandhi last month at the Sassoon Hospital about the khaddar propaganda work and charka and pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi was very anxious to know whether they were progressing or retrogressing. The Speaker emphasised the necessity for khaddar propaganda without which their movement could not progress and their goal could not be reached.

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JAPAN LETTER.

PRINCE'S MARRIAGE.

NATION'S LOVE FOR ROYAL FAMILY.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Jan. 30.

It was a red-letter day, the 26th of January, when the Prince Regent, Michi-no-miya Hirohito, Heir-Apparent to the Throne of Japan, took unto himself a bride. Under the canopy of a blue sky, brilliant sunshine and an atmosphere overflowing with a spirit of universal happiness, joy and patriotism, the illustrious son of the ruling Emperor, was united in bonds of matrimony with Princess Nagako, the charming and accomplished daughter of General Prince Kuniyoshi and Princess Chikaka Kumi. The much deferred event which but for the unforeseen and calamitous circumstances ought to have been solemnised last autumn, has crowded into the background all the sorrows and afflictions of the Emperor's subjects from whose hearts now flows out one continuous stream of thankfulness and rejoicings. Sovereign in Japan is the personification of gods, embodiment of love, source of benevolence and the fountain-head of all that is denoted by the word excellent in this world. He is the focus of people's aspirations, hopes and desires, and on His Royal shoulders is supposed to rest the mantle of responsibility for leading the nation in weal or woe.

Many discordant elements, in ages past, are supposed to have contributed towards the making of the Japanese nation, but to-day the inhabitants of this island Empire, like one compact family, are bound together by insoluble ties of unity and affection, oneness of purpose as well as cultural ideas. The Japanese sense of patriotism and loyalty to the throne is without a parallel under the present state of affairs in the world when kings and emperors are at such a great discount. It is one of the inborn virtues of the Yamato race of which it can rightly be proud of. The Japanese Royal Family placed as it is on an adamantine rock always holds itself aloof from the turbulent waters of the political seas, and whatever the magnitude of the waves might be they have never surged back and forth between the throne and the people. It would be the safest hazard to risk a saying that the Imperial Family is considered too sacred to get itself entangled in the network of political quarrels.

GALA DAY.

An ideal weather, quite unusual at this time of the year, prevailed on the date of the wedding. The quake torn city of Tokyo had donned a gala attire while its citizens full of rapturous delight and exultation indulged in merry-making on the auspicious day of their future Emperor's marriage. The red ball on a white ground flying before the door of every household in the Empire lent an additional charm to the implicity of decorations that had been observed. Huge concourse of people had begun to pour into the streets from early in the morning, and practically every point of vantage had been occupied an hour before the processions of the Prince and the Princess on their way to the Imperial Palace were scheduled to pass. Loyal subjects of the Emperor from far off districts, braving all the hardships of a lengthy journey, had come to join their Tokyo cousins to pay homage as well as catch even a fleeting glimpse of the Imperial couple on the day of their embarking on matrimonial seas. Great was the enthusiasm and tremendous were the ovations accorded them when in the afternoon, the Prince and the Princess, after the wedding rites, motored back from the Imperial Palace seated togeher as man and wife. The routes along which the Imperial corteges passed were lined with a vast sea of humanity. According to most conservative estimates the crowds were a hundred deep at many corners of the streets. Orderly multitudes with bare heads witnessed the impressive spectacles of corteges going to and returning from the Royal sanctuary, and in their hearts of hearts appeared to be praying for a pleasant and smooth flow of life for he bride and the bridegroom.

The Prince Regent dressed in the army uniform of a Lieutenant-Colonel accompanied by chamberlains and high court officials left the Akasaka Detached Palace at 9 a.m. in a very stately and brilliant procession which was heralded by a contingent of cavalry from the Imperial Body guard division. Upon his arrival at the Imperial Palace, His Highness went straight to the Ryoki Hall where the ancient ceremonial garments like those formerly worn by his ancestors were donned and the most modern uniform of a military officer laid aside. An over-abundance of splendour and pageantry usually associated with the Oriental courts have all along been conspicuous by its absence. While the wounds created by the visitation of nature's wrath are still sore and bleeding, His Highness had strictly forbidden the wastage of public funds for a superfluous pomp and show. Under the same Imperial instructions, no addresses or wedding presents were accepted from individual or public bodies in Japan except in a few particular cases. From start to finish, simplicity of the most simple character pervaded everything connected with the Imperial nuptials. On the other hand, enormouse amount of money originally earmarked for wedding celebrations have entirely been contributed for social welfare among the quake stricken and poorer classes. The only entertainments provided for the holiday crowds were the music supplied by the military and naval bands, and the stunts performed by a squadron of 40 aeroplanes that moved over the city in groups of three or five, dropping paper baloons of different hues.

Fortune's darling, the charming Princess Nagako, had a very busy time when the day arrived to bid farewell to her parental roof. Rising at 3 o'clock in the morning she prepared and then joined her father and mother to say prayers before the family shrine. She had a farewell breakfast with her family at 5 o'clock which was followed by the dressing of her hair according to ancient court style called "Osuberakashi" by three privileged daughters of the nobility selected by the Imperial Household Department. A ceremonial robe called "Juni-hitoe" composed of 12 layers of finest silk kimonos specially manufactured by the most renowned of the master weavers of the Empire was then worn by the future Empress, assisted by two Ladies in waiting, Marchioness Kikutei and Countess Reizei. This process of laying the twelve folds in a smooth but tight form round the Princess's body is considered to be a delicate and exquisite work of art which was accomplished in the course of full one hour. The two noble ladies are said to have been preparing as well as invoking their gods, for the last few months, for a successful termination of the job assigned to them. Just as the Princess Nagako had finished dressing, Viscount Iriye, Grand Chamberlain to the Imperial Household, arrived and notified Her Highness in the presence of her parents that the Prince Regent was ready for the marriage ceremony. Beautifully attired in her brilliant robes with the black tresses of her hair parted in the middle and falling on the nape of her neck, the Princess accompanied by the Imperial messenger and a specially deputed guard of honour left for the Imperial Palace. Baroness Shimazu sat in front of her in the motor car which made its way through well packed but silent streets. The people stood in speechless silence while the young Princess slightly bowed in acknowledgment of the homage so spontaneously given.

In times of yore, 2,600 years ago, records of which are now hidden behind the mysteries of mythology, the first Sovereign of Japan, Empetor Jiman, gave three emblems of authority to his successor and said "Keep these by thee, govern thy people with the spirit of these, and thou shouldst behold these always as mine own personal presence." These Three Sacred Treasures of the Japanese Imperial Family are the Yata Mirror, the Yasaka Bead, and the Kusanagi Sword, enshrined at three different places in the empire. Dr. Masujiro Honda, a noted Japanese scholar, opines that while the "modern psychologists understood the Three Treasures to represent the three primary functions of a perfected master mind—intellect, emotion and will"; another set of scholars up till a few decades ago, "pronounced that the Japanese Trinity symbolised the three cardinal virtues, wisdom, gentleness and valour, embodied by the Emperor". Every descendant of Emperor Jimmu is bound by tradition and duty to solemnise his marriage before each of the three shrines where the family's three Sacred Treasures are preserved. Within the four-walls of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo there is a holy spot where the Yata Mirror and the spirits of over a hundred and twenty rulers of Japan are enshrined. And this holiest of holy shrines is called the "Kashi-kodokoro".

Every high official of the State, regardless of his religious convictions or whether he has been received in Imperal audience or not, must make obeisance before the Kashiko-dokoro, when going abroad or returning from an official mission. In front of this Kashiko-dokoro, the two Imperial children pledged themselves as life's companions. Prince Kujo, the Chief Ritualist and brother of Her Majesty the Empress, placed offerings before the alter in front of the sanctuary and read a Shinto prayer. The Prince Regent accompanied by Chamberlains and Ritualists entered and was followed by his bride and her retinue of attendants. They worshipped before the sanctuary and the Prince Regent read a scroll reporting his marriage before the Imperial Ancestors. Exactly at 10.10 a.m. on the morning of the 26th, the real ceremony of exchanging wine cups and thus uniting the two souls into one took place. Viscount Saeki offered the divine cup to the Prince, and Prince Kujo poured the sacred liquid, which after sipping the Prince handed back to Viscount Saeki who, in turn, offered the same to Princess Nagako. It was when the last drop of "Sake" had been drunk by the Princess that the guns on land and water began booming to announce that the auspicious ceremony was over. None, even the nearest relatives were allowed to enter the inner parts of the Shrine when the couple had a tete-atete with the spirits of their ancestors and received their blessings.

SHINTO SERVICES.

Shinto services were being held many hours before the actual ceremony before the Imperial Shrines, while every Shinto shrine above a certain rank throughout the length and breadth of the Empire celebrated the occasion exactly at 10-10 a.m. After the wedding ceremonies, an elaboration which will require several pages, were over, the couple retired to separate rooms, changed dresses and then partook of luncheons. Late in the afternoon at 2-30 o'clock, the bridal couple left the Imperial Palace, seated side by side in the car. The Prince was once again in the military uniform while his bride was now dressed in a European garb from the fashionable Paris shops. Full of modesty and flush with that traditional Oriental shyness, they acknowledged the shouts of "Banzai" from the cheering crowds, bowing right and left with faint smiles on their lips. Owing to the illness of the Emperor, their Majesties were not present at the nuptial ceremonies of their beloved child, and were visited the other day by the bridal pair to exchange cups of wine and receive their blessings. It is reported, the Emperor desired to have his Imperial children stay with His Majesty a few hours more than originally planned which necessitated a slight change of programmes. Sometime in the middle of February, the Crown Prince and Princess are to leave for western Japan to announce their wedding before the Grand Shrine of Ise, Emperor and Empress Meji's mausolea at Momoyama near Kyoto, and Emperor Jimmu's tomb in Yamato.

Prince Hirohito and Princess Nagako are honoured to-day as the idols of manhood and womanhood in this Land of the Rising Sun. Their mutual attachment to each other is now being whispered with envious remarks everywhere the young hearts aspire for freedom and liberty in their love affairs. Formalaties and rules of decorum as well as etiquette observed for centuries like the edge of a sword were broken to pieces like a house of cards, at the time of the last earthquake disaster. Up till then, since the dynasty was founded a few thousand years ago, the betrothed parties in the Imperial Family have strictly refrained from holding direct correspondence between themselves. Traditions were pushed aside by the oscillations of the earth; the Princess sent a special messenger with a letter of inquiry about the Prince's welfar from the northern part of the country where she was then sojourning, and the Prince sent a prompt reply. Then came another severe shock on the 15th of this month, and it was the Prince's turn to forestall his Imperial Consort. Their personalities are believed to be the embodiments of all that a man and woman are expected to be, and representing types worth emulation by the sons and daughters of the Empire in their prime of youth. The day of Imperial wedding was not only that of universal rejoicings but also an auspicious date for uniting thousands of young souls from the opposite sexes. Not caring a fig for the astronomical predictions which had predicted adverse omens, many parents had their sons and daughters married on that particular day. The Daijingu Shrine in Hibiya, Tokyo, reaped a very rich harvest holding marriage ceremonies of hundreds of couples from early in the morning till late at night.

WEAVING AND SPINNING IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Gandhi month is nearing its end and the supposedly feverish activities will end on 18th March. Thereafter, it is believed the constructive programme will be worked on the "quality" basis. The great number of leaders who addressed meetings in the beginning of January asked their audience at Dadar to "spin" and "weave." The G ward Congress executive has comparatively got the best means to set up weaving centres. There are lots of yarn rotting in chawls in Bombay merely because the "yarn" cannot be woven. If instead of delivering lectures and writing for the Press the Dadar ward authorities devote their time to setting up weaving centres they will be doing greater service to the country. Even from the point of fame, it may be delayed a bit, but when it will come, the fame secured by opening and working weaving centres in G ward will be far more lasting than that which can be secured by lectures and press writings. What it means to the spinners not to have weaving facilities close by is best expressed by Bhai Maganlal K. Gandhi of the A. I. K. T. Bureau:—

Two days back a parcel of hand-spun yarn was received from an educated lady from Bengal. This yarn was spun by herself from slivers sent out to her from here sometime ago. She wants it to be woven here, and orders for more slivers to be sent along with the cloth made out of her yarn. These are not isolated instances of orders that are being received from various places far and near. It would be well for all Provincial Khadi Boards to make such arrangements as to meet various kinds of demand of things with which they can work out their own cloth. There might be a little loss perhaps in doing so. But it is certain that it would have produced labour which would outvalue the loss that might be sustained. There are instances in which it has been found that an amount of labour has been left unavailed of for want of such arrangements, that is to say for fear of a little loss that might be sustained in keeping a provision of cotton, slivers etc.

Numerous are the cases of spinners who have been discouraged by the lack of weaving facilities in the neighbourhood. A doctor friend of mine had a very big bulk of yarn lying with him for a long time. The sight of those idle bundles damped his enthusiasm. A friend of his living at Cawnpore took them to that city for weaving. Weeks passed without any result and the doctor gave up hope of the yarn or cloth ever returning to him. After about six months he got a large bundle of cloth. With the promise of the yarn turning into cloth, the doctor took up his charkha. When he got the cloth, his enthusiasm was redoubled and within a month he has turned a pound of slivers into yarn. Weaving facilities are the key to the popularity of spinning in Bombay.

Replying to a letter from a Kathiawar teacher, Bhai Maganlal explains how interest in spinning can be created in children. There are two sentences in that letter which apply equally well to older persons:—

"Similarly they will spin if good charkhas and slivers be placed before them and if they see spinning going on around them. When they will see their hanks strung separately and hung apart they will compare their yarn of each day; and no question of compulsion will confound the teacher, when once a sufficient quantity of yarn of each of the students is collected and *woven separately into a piece for every one of them.*" (italics mine.)

The italicised clause is the most important and must receive the attention of the Congress Executive both of the Province and the Districts of Bombay. To the Provincial executive, I have a practical suggestion to make. They have the Professors of the National Arts College and the teachers of the School. Of the latter I do not know who bears the cost and cannot speak definitely. The Professors are the servants of the Provincial Congress Executive and are the least worked men in Bombay. The college will now be closed. During April May and part of June, all the Professors should be asked to organise weaving centres in the several parts of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

WATCHDOG.

A CHALLENGE TO INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a dramatic irony that, while the British Cabinet, the arbiter of India's destiny, was solemnly declaring that the revision of the Indian Constitution has been deferred for a decade (strictly speaking, only one half of it from now) Pandit Motilal Nehru should have announced in the Assembly that the Nationalist Party has given up the policy of wholesale rejection of the Budget grants. As you have rightly pointed out, the change of tactics is 'unfortunate,' and let us all hope that, in view of the announcement of the Cabinet, the Party together with all the non-official revert to its original decision. In this connection, I would suggest to all the political organisations and responsible citizens in the country to strengthen the position of the Party by sending telegrams of support to the policy of wholesale rejection. Long before the Cabinet's announcement reached this country, this humble self despatched a telegram to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel in the following words "congratulations on successfully conducting constitutional fight. Continue undaunted." I sent this message from my firmest conviction that the only constitutional weapon left to fight India's salvation is obstruction. To put it in plainer language, to reduce the Reform Act of 1919 to a dead letter. Then and only then, the British Government will open their eyes to the real situation.

From the point of national welfare and progress, I honestly and sincerely take the announcement of the Cabinet to defer the revision of the Act of 1919 as an exceptionally fortunate one. Whatever may be the other faults of the Labour Government, they are free from the charge of insincerity. Untrained in the vice of diplomacy they are brutally frank. Considering the present situation in the country neither a Lloyd George, nor an Asquith nor even a Montagu would have made so frank an anunpuncement. The announcement, in effect savours of a challenge to India and it is left to the Provincial Councils and the Central Legislature to accept the challenge manly or run away from it with the timidity of a woman. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble members who have gone to various Councils are all men with enough of man in them and therefore I have again, no doubt that they will accept the challenge without the least hesitation.

Rererring to the announcement, I said it was fortunate. Fortunate in the sense that it was made at a most opportune moment. Just at present, some of the milk-sop representatives in the Assembly and the various Councils are labouring under the delusion caused by the so-called sympathetic speech of Lord Olivier. The announcement under consideration will not only redeem them from their delusion but also serve as a revelation. With this announcement before his eyes, if there is any Indian who still has hope in the salvation of the country through the benevolence of the British Government, the least that can be said of him is that he is not an Indian at heart. I cannot imagine what the feelings of those Indian members who, after sitting on the fence for some time, voted on the side of the Government are at this announcement, and also of those who supported the Government even from the very beginning. What has the argumentative Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar, or the most practical minded Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, or the speech making Dr. Gour or the loyal Mr. Dumasia or the docile Mr. Joshi or the rupees-annas-pies Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas or 'my friend' the sometime nationalist of Nationalists Mr. Bepin Pal to say in justification of his active or passive support to the Government? Are they prepared to wait, until the statutory commission is appointed for a revision of the Act, If not, either they must make common cause with their Swarajist brethren or they must suggest some *effective* alternative.

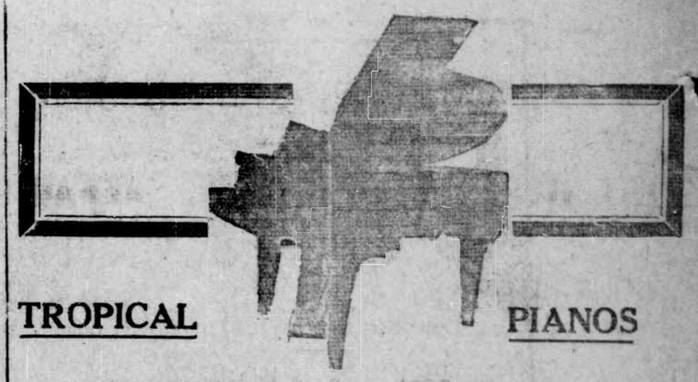
The one argument advanced against the policy of obstruction is that it is not effective, because the Governor-General can, by requisitioning his emergency powers, reinstate the refused items by certification. But what is the more value involved in refusing supplies? For a while I would like to take the readers to the practice obtained in the House of Commons. If the House refuses to supply funds, the Government must at once resign, because it could not go on for a moment without moneys. Ah, I forgot that the Indian Government is irresponsible. Yet, if the Government has to be carried on by emergency, but arbitrary powers vested in an individual while there is in existence a body intended to legislate for the Government of the country, and in utter defiance of the decisions of such a body, it is no small gain to the country. Another argument is that obstruction is unconstitutional. Those who advance this argument, I regret to state are incapable of understanding what is constitutional and what is not. On the other hand certification is unconstitutional. If an illegality can be made legal by merely inserting it in an Act of the Legislature, certification is constitutional. What moral or legal or constitutional justification is there for flouting the will of the majority and that a majority of elected representatives? If such a procedure satisfies as being constitutional, much more should it be a perfectly constitutional procedure viz. refusal of supplies. The other arguments are practically threats, some concealed others open, warnings and abjurations.

Sir, I appeal to the Swaraj Party and to Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Malaviya on the one hand and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar, etc., on the other hand to take a long and broad view of, and also to reflect on all the implications involved in, the announcement in question, to pull together and thereby maintain the honour and self-respect of their motherland.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Ramchandra Mansion,
Girgaon, March 12.

Mr. K. C. Roy, Member of Colonies Committee left for Bombay on Wednesday morning via B.B. & C.I. Railway en route to England.



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MARCH, 14, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	410	..	410
Bombay Cotton ..	550	52-8-50	550
Bombay Dyeing ..	642-8-40-514	653-12	65-625-8
Century ..	328-12-32-8	31-4-332-8	31-4-332-8
Nagpur ..	450-52-12	53-12-452-8	53-12-458
Colaba ..	153-72-56-4	..	56-4-15-8
Crescent ex-divi. ..	216-4-18-12	221-4	18 12-220
Indore ex-divi. ..	358-12	363-12	366-4
Kohinoor ..	1100	..	1100
New Great ..	335-45	40-347-8	348--12
Pearl ex-divi. ..	497-8-502-8	500-2-8	507-8
Phoenix ..	405	..	410
Bharucha ..	312-8-320-8	20-322-8	325
Simplex ..	270-80	75-277-8	76-4-280
Swan ex-divi. ..	700	..	700
Swadesh ..	456-4-60	57-8-461-4	460-46-2-8
Pabni ..	320	..	315
Fazal ..	757 8-72-8	777-8	76-4-780
Mathuradas ..	305	..	300
Tata Mill ..	275	..	270
Globe ..	60	..	61-4
Mysore ..	117-8	..	117-8
Madhavji ..	242-8	..	246-4
Finlay ex-divi. ..	550	..	560
Gokak ..	113-12	..	113-12
Edward Sassoon ..	202-8	..	202-8
Meyer Sassoon ..	145	..	147-8
Alcock ..	210	..	205
Bombay Burma Old ..	200	..	197-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	90	..	88-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	87-8	..	87-8
Bundi Cement ..	8-8	..	8-4
Central E. Mining ..	21-8	..	21
Indian Cement ..	57-8	..	57-8
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	70	..	70
Shivrajpur ..	40-8	..	40 8
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	26-8	..	28-4
Tata Steel Defd. ..	96-12-92-8	93 12	92-8-93

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I seek the hospitality of your esteemed columns to protest against the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in refusing the entire budgetted demand for the Directorate of Information? I am very much afraid that the step was rather a hasty one. I venture to believe that had there been a fuller discussion on the subject, the decision would have probably been otherwise than what it is. My complaint against the Council is purely from a professional standpoint. The Bombay Directorate of Information has been of immense use to professional journalists, every one of whom knows that after the establishment of the department newspapers are being served with state news more quickly than formerly.

A prominent Bombay journalist—a Congressman in politics—once remarked to me that the news stories issued by the Directorate of Information were surprisingly well written and needed the least editing. The voluminous and wordy Government reports are well read and digested and given by Mr. Genning's office to the newspaper reading public in a readable form. This benefit will naturally be lost to us now. There are other difficulties as well. Any information sought for from Government offices will not, as now, be available to us in the quickest possible time. On the other hand your application for information should forsooth pass through the routine of official red-tapism before the civilian tin Gods could merely decide whether or not to oblige you

The only class of people affected most by the Council's decision happen to be the journalists. Their point of view was not even considered by the Council. If, as in the case of the Assembly, it was obstruction pure and simple on all questions, then I can understand the Bombay Council's rejection of the demand. But the Bombay Council on its own authority lays no such claim. It is all the more reason why one deeply regrets the unfair decision. I appeal to the members of the Journalists' Association of India to meet at an early date to consider the possibility of getting the Council to reverse its decision.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. M. SHARMA.

Bombay, March 11.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 76/8, Central 27/8 and Eastern Bank 78.

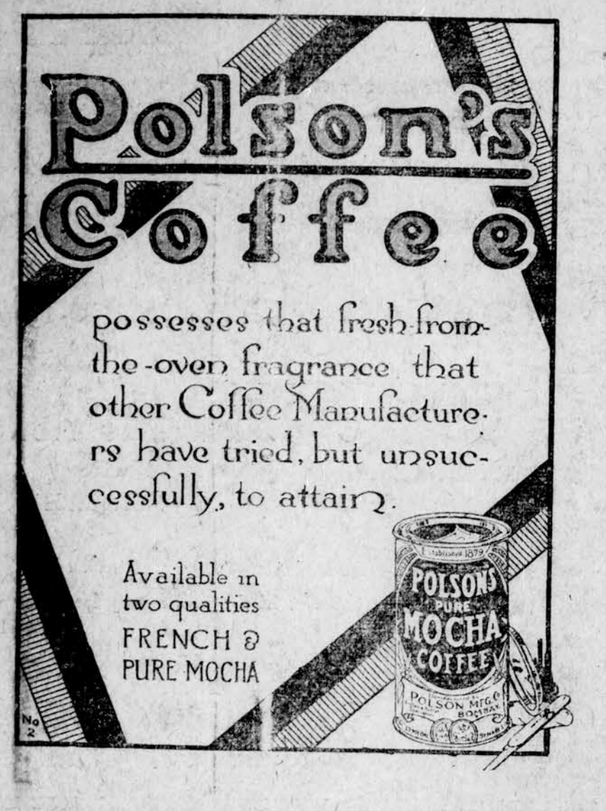
COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, Apollo 20/8, By. Cotton 550, By. Dyeing 652/8, Bradbury 440, Century 332/8, Cent. India 455, Colaba Land 157/8, Coorla 137/8xd., Crescent 220, Elphinstone 42/8, Fazulbhay 780, Finlay 560xd., Globe 61/4, Ind. Bleaching 185, Ind. Malwa 36/4, Kastoorchand 170, Khatau 200, Kohinoor 1100, Laxmi Cotton 5200, Madhavji 246/4, Mathuradas 300, M. Petit 2935/-, Meyer Sassoon 145/-, New Great 350, New City 280, Pabani 315, Peoples 507/8, Phoenix 410, Shahanji 325, Simplex 280, Swadeshi 462/8, Tata Mill 270 and Vishnu Cotton 1925.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, Bombay Burma 287/8, Bombay Burma N.I. 62/8, Bo. Burma Def. 5/14, Bombay Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 175, New India Insur. 12/8, Shivrajpur 40/8, Tata Iron Ord. 26/4, Tata Iron Defd. 95, Tata Hydro 690, and Scindia Steam 6/11.

Mr. G. Zazdani, Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, and Epigraphist to the Government of India has returned to India after an extensive tour in Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Hadjaz, Palestine, Syria and Arabia.



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BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TOWN DUTY REFUND RULES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday Mr H P Mody presiding when the report of the Committee for removing the difference existing in the Town Duty Refund Rules for exports by rail and by sea was discussed for some length of time. The Committee had recommended that all exporters should be put on the same level, but an amendment was moved, and was supported on behalf of Indian Merchants' Chamber, to refer the report back to the Committee for further consideration. This was accepted. The Commissioner's proposals regarding the Loan Works Budget received some attention at the hands of members. The Corporation was promised a detailed report by the Commissioner shortly and in the meantime the members were asked to consider in detail the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme and the Mahim Scheme.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar moved: 'That the following be added to the rule regarding the closure of debate:—That before putting the closure of the debate to vote, the President shall ascertain from the members, whether any one of them wants to move an amendment. If so, the President shall allow those only to speak and move their amendments before he puts to vote the closure motion.'

He said sometimes party questions were discussed and one party got up and moved a closure and thus stopped all discussion. With a view to preventing such unfairness he wanted to make this change.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the rule of closure was abused, and when somebody wanted to move an amendment people got up and moved the closure. This should be put a stop to.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas thought they should make the closure rules ever stricter, and leave themselves entirely into the hands of the President who was their elect. If people wanted to move amendments they were at liberty to do so.

Mr. J. G. Nensey moved the closure and it was seconded, amid laughter, but the President did not accept the motion.

Mr. Mathuradas Trieumji thought the proposition was not properly worded and he wanted it to be referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee. He moved accordingly.

Mr. Mohankal Desai thought it was a good amendment and should be adopted.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said so far as the present practice was concerned it had not worked hardly on any person.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik agreed with Mr Kanji and did not think the question should be sent to the Committee at all.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar moved and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the following which was adopted: 'That the President be requested to ask the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to submit the names of the members of the Corporation and the Municipal Officers and staff to whom free passes to travel in Trams are given and to state the date of the issue of the passes.'

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved: 'That the Schools Committee be requested to report to the Corporation what arrangements they have so far made for introducing the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements for the benefit of the children attending Municipal Primary Schools in the City, stating whether the present arrangements are sufficient to meet the requirements of all their schools and if not they be requested to place before the Corporation a comprehensive scheme for establishing Boy Scout and Girl Guide Corps for their Schools which will admit of the benefits derived therefrom being extended to all Primary Schools in the City, giving the estimates of the cost of carrying it out.'

Dr. Vorha seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said if Dr. Batliwalla had read the last report on the working of schools he would have found that the School Committee had made a beginning in this matter.

After some further speeches the proposition was adopted.

TOWN DUTY REFUND RULES.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee for removing the difference existing in the Town Duty Refund rules for the export of grain by rail and by sea. The report stated the Commissioner: "Further explains how the difference originally arose and also how in spite of repeated attempts made by the mercantile community to have the same removed, the Corporation had declined to do so. He also states that the principal argument now urged against the refund rules is that they are more liberal for export by sea than by rail or road. This is perfectly true, but the distinction is based on considerations of weight. The export of grain and seeds by sea to foreign countries is vastly greater than the export by rail. Any interference with it, which is not proved to be necessary, would be most undesirable in the interest of the Port and therefore of the trade of the City. Documents connected with export by sea pass through a larger number of hands and there are therefore more chances of loss of papers or discrepancies occurring which would deprive the merchants of the refund payable to them. Even assuming that there are no grounds for continuing the distinction, the only proper course would be to make the sea export rules as stringent as the land export rules. That, however, is not what is asked for. All that the grain dealers require is a relaxation in the existing rules. A very material relaxation was allowed last year when the exporters of grain represented their difficulties in declaring all the countermarks in connection with their applications for refund. Countermarks are not now insisted upon. The rest of the correspondents also emphasise the difference existing and request that the relaxations allowed in the case of imports by sea be extended to those by rail. The Commissioner however points out that this would adversely affect the Municipal revenues.

The Committee have carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and beg to recommend that the difference in the existing rules for the export of grain by rail and by sea be removed by imposing the same restrictions on the exporters by sea as are now imposed on the exporters by rail. The Commissioner and the Standing Committee should therefore be requested to frame, under Section 195(2) of the Municipal Act, revised Rules to give effect to this recommendation. As the Corporation are aware the Committee are considering a proposal for the substitution of non-refundable Terminal Tax for the present Town Duties, a report regarding which will be submitted to the Corporation shortly. If these proposals meet with the approval of the Corporation and Government, the present cumbrous procedure will automatically be done away with."

Mr. J. B. Bomen Behram moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Dr. Vorha seconded.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for further consideration and report within one month.

Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas seconded as he said it was the opinion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that it should be further considered in consultation with exporters, as that would be the wisest course.

Dr. Vorah hoped Mr. Winterbotham was sincere in his amendment.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said because Mr. Winterbotham's pocket was touched he had come there and moved the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supporting the amendment thought they should do away with all restrictions.

Mr. B. T. Desai supported the proposition and said it was only natural that those people whose pockets were touched should try to do away with all restrictions.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the report.

Mr. J. G. Nensey said they were there to do justice to all classes and communities and not to see that particular communities who were making profit by unfair means should continue doing it at the expense of the Corporation. He was surprised that Mr. Ishwardas should support the amendment in the name of Indian merchants. He wondered and where Mr. Ishwardas was all these years with his support! Was it intended to sell goods to Indians at a dearer rate than to foreigners?

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved that the restrictions which existed on railborne traffic be removed and that they be tacked on to the sea-borne traffic.

Mr. Winterbotham's amendment was accepted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A CHALLENGE TO MR CHAMAN LALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A statement dated Delhi, 7th March, 1924 has been issued by Mr. D. Chaman Lall, which says "under the constitution no such body is recognised." By "body" he mean "the Reception Committee," which has certainly a place in the Trade Union Congress constitution, and with a view to enlighten him I would invite his attention to clause 75 of "his" constitution. The Calcutta Reception Committee particularly have special authority from Mr. C. R. Das, M.L.C., the Chairman of the Trade Union Congress Committee as per his letter dated 11th October 1923. As to the next point whether the Chairman of the Executive Council should preside over the annual session this year, it may only be mentioned that though Mr. Joseph Baptista presided over the second session at Jheria and was the Chairman of the Executive Committee, no "constitution al questions" were raised by this official when Mr. C. R. Das presided over the third session at Lahore at his personal invitation without consulting the Executive Committee, which only proves that there is no constitutional breach. It may also be mentioned that Deshbandhu was not recommended by any Labour Union for the presidentship of the Lahore session. If we are to follow the logic of Mr. Chamanlal, M.L.A., Mr. C. R. Das, M.L.C., will preside eternally over all the sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress, making the Congress a Dassite affair. As to the election of the members of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Lahore I would only point out that according to Rules Nos. 32, 33 and 34 no election consistent with the rules had taken place. I further understand that throughout the year (1923-1924) there had been only one meeting of the Executive Council and that too in *camera*, in which three persons including the General Secretary himself (1 forming the quorum under Rule No. 41) at Lahore on the 17th June, 1923. It was at this momentous meeting that Mr. Chaman Lall himself was recommended as the Indian Workers' Delegate to the Geneva Conference of 1923. It is an undeniable fact that the General Secretary, Mr. Chaman Lall did not submit any report as per Rule No. 52, not to speak of publishing it for general information. With regard to the keeping of accounts etc., the less said the better. As regards the representative character of the Reception Committee questioned by the General Secretary it is enough to mention that it represents 42 Unions of which 36 belong to Bengal. Mr. Chaman Lall has appealed to all the Trade Unionists for "fully supporting the President in upholding the constitution." I would appeal to the Trade Unionists not to support any person but themselves and uphold their rights, which are being trampled under foot in the name of "constitution," which has so long been honoured in the breach rather than in observance.

My earnest appeal to all workers is this that so long has labour been exploited and the time has now come when the workers should take up their work themselves for the assertion of their rights. Unite and we shall win, and be not afraid of big personalities. Our cause is just and our success is sure.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. BOSE.

14, Dass Lane,
Calcutta, March 9th.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have published several letters in your esteemed paper about this subject, which if closely read, go to show how, when we want to hang a dog we give him a bad name first. The discussion on this subject seems to have been started in December last when about 160 primary teachers were served with notices by the Schools Committee. Representations were made to the Committee and the notices to all the teachers except about 75 were withdrawn. In an appeal issued by the primary teaches to the Corporation and published by you in your issue of Jan. 6, their committee blames the Schools Committee for retrenchment and prays the Corporation not to allow it, stating that the Corporation had already made a cut of about 2 lacs in the proposed expenditure.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the retrenchment axe of the Committee fell on the teachers because Government had taken the municipality to task for over expenditure, that the Government does not want that the Municipality should pay the present much higher emoluments to their teachers as compared with those under Government; and that Government takes objections to the expenditure on subjects other than the traditional 3 R's. the proposals of the school Committee for further expansion of the schools are published by you in a subsequent member in January which shows the nature of the disagreement between Government and the Schools Committee regarding further expansion. Nothing is said of the present expansion.

On 21st February 1924 you have published a letter from an 'Under-dog' who claims to know much about the internal affairs of the schools. He also blames the Corporation and especially the Nationalist Party, with Mr. Patel as its leader for the cut of two lacs; in fact he has much to say against Mr. Patel. He says the Schools Committee with Mr. Patel in it, ought to have replied to Government in a spirited way that they were not extravagant and that they were not going to make any cuts. He claims to be very friendly to all the parties concerned in the affair.

Later on 'One who knows' and whom 'Under-dog' praises for his 'keeping rancour from discussion,' in commenting on the 'Under-dog's' letter charges the Schools Committee with being extravagant and foolish and wasting the municipal funds, and in plain words, charges the secretary of the Schools Committee with finding jobs for teachers by making the jobs and enlarging his patronage and says that there is 25 per cent over-staffing. He bases his calculations on his observations of particularly out-of-the way' schools and Urdu schools; and he is sorry that a certain number of teachers will have to go, and says that the whole mistake is of the secretary who appointed these teachers without reference to requirements; and blames him especially for his partiality for increasing special teachers and praises the School Committee for cutting the expenses. He blames 'Under-dog' for blaming the Nationalist Party and says any committee would have been obliged to put a stop to the uncontrolled way of Mr. Padhye, the Secretary, and asks the Committee to expedite compulsory education to obviate the danger of dismissing so many teachers.

After this 'Under-dog' in your issue of the 3rd instant says that he is glad to see that the Secretary is blamed, and in addition himself calls him 'a villain of the piece', 'the main author of the extravagance'. But 'Under-dog' at the same time firmly says that he wants 20 students for a teacher and no more. Otherwise there can be no efficient teaching.

In short these letters say that there are many more teachers than necessary. This is the only extravagance, they have been able to point out. Now "Under-dog" himself says that for every 20 students one teacher is necessary. There are 36,840 boys in the schools. According to his calculation, therefore 1842 teachers are necessary. The schools committee has employed only 1671. Will 'Under-dog' now say if this is extravagance? Where is now the bottom of his argument? I must, however, admit that if abuse is argument 'Under-dog' has plenty, as shown above. "One Who Knows" wants reduction of teachers and nothing else excepting perhaps freedom to abuse. Both of them blame the Secretary for his policy. Do they know that the policy of education is to be dictated by the Committee and that the Secretary has only to carry it out? The Secretary cannot dictate his policy to the Committee. Are schools opened without the sanction of the Committee? Did not the committee advertise for special teachers for a number of days in several newspapers? Was not a selection made by the Committee? And does the Corporation want to close the same schools (in these days when every body wants to increase education) and get rid of teachers, particularly the special teachers? Do they want to make a further cut in education and take retrograde measures? Who increased the pay of the teachers? Was it not the Corporation? For how many days is the Corporation going to make a saving, and how long is it going to delay compulsory education?

'One Who Knows' says that the number of teachers must be reduced. Let us take an illustration. Let us suppose that there is a school at Matunga with only 40 students in four standards. Does he mean to say that there will be only one or two teachers for the four standards teaching them everything including drill, drawing, knitting and what not? Or is he going to say to the Matunga people "Well, we are closing the school; send your children—even infants—to Dadar? It is extravagant for us to employ more teachers than is warranted by the rule of 30 boys to one teacher". Or if there is an Urdu girl school which has very few students, is he going to say "We do not want a girls' school here; if the people here want one, let them be prepared to send a sufficiently large number to this school, otherwise let the girls go to an adjourning boys' school" I shall be grateful to 'One Who Knows' if he imparts to us his knowledge of how to increase education—if it is not by opening schools where there are none and inducing people to send children to them

The fact seems to be this: some blame the Corporation and praise the Schools Committee, while others blame the Schools Committee and praise the Corporation. Some blame Mr. Patel and some blame Mr. Padhye for extravagance. Everybody says, reduce the number of teachers and like 'One Who knows' teach double the number of boys by employing one teacher for every 20 boys (and not more) at a smaller (?) expense. Some say remove the special teachers. Some say combine the schools and make them fewer, whereas another says, enforce compulsory education and have more schools. Some of the vernacular papers are also taking part in the propaganda. But nobody has given any definite scheme. All are harping on the same string and the wording of most of the letters published is very similar and the writers of this has reasons to suspect that some of this is being engineered by a clique to gain their ends, which from the abuse poured on Mr. Patel or Mr. Padhye are but too transparent. If the Corporation is at all going to consider the question of making a cut in the matter, if at all a case is made out for retrenchment it will certainly be unwise to take a retrograde step without giving full consideration to the matter and getting a full explanation from the Schools Committee regarding the policy which is always to be dictated by the Corporation and carried out in detail by the Schools Committee.—Yours, etc.,

ON-LOOKER.

Bombay, March. 9.

"ZEIBUNNISA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with some interest the correspondence appearing in the "Chronicle regarding my article "Princess Zeb-un-Nissa and her Love." I am sorry that I have 'offended' certain readers, but frankly they have offended themselves. In the whole of my article there was not a single word which the most fastidious critic would not take as complimentary. It is surely not my fault if any man confounds Love—the Divine attribute of Gods—with mean passions. Am I to be blamed if any body is so ignorant of human character as to imagine that an innocent, loving, pure and all-sacrificing girl is an unnameable character—as Mr. S. M. Ali's letter implies? The gentleman exclaims in his letter "To dig her out of her grave after centuries and present her before the world as a —" Yes, I ask, "as a" what? As a goddess of Love, a virgin married to the sacred memory of her lover gone beyond the golden horizon. It is only the question of mind's being a mirror.

I do not wish to say anything in answer to the vituperation of Mr. S. M. Ali for I do not think it worth the while, but a word regarding the sane criticism of Munshi Mahomed Khan.

I never said that Zeba fell in love with Sumbhaji for the simple reason that it is untrue. I never meant to defame the angelic Zeba and I could never attempt it for I consider her the very incarnation of purity, chastity and love—all that is vital in a true woman.

"Why did'nt Zeba marry Aqil when he had returned to her?" Simply because the latter had once refused the offer under the circumstances related in my article and after his return Aqil got no time to retrieve his refusal, and make a *rapprochment*.

The epitaph on her grave:

"Ber Mizare ma bhariban ne charghe ne gule"
Ne Pare Parwana sozad ne sadae bulbulle"

is a sufficient proof of her desolate life and sad ending and further proofs, if needed, I must leave to a future date.—Yours, etc.,

"SIDO."

PASSENGER AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on 15-2-24 Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. L. R. Tairsev and Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey were present:—

The following business was gone through.

The letter from the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, President of this Association giving intimation, that he would see the members of the Railway Board concerning the legal position of every passenger as regards the compulsory weighment of luggage, was noted.

Regarding grievances of passengers at Mulund Station, it was resolved to wait till Mr. J. K. Mehta got a reply to his letter conveying the resolutions adopted at the meeting over which he presided.

The following gentlemen were enrolled as members:

1. Mr. Ranchhodbhai Raichand Motichand; 2. Mr. Abdulkader Bawla; 3. Mr. R. M. Chinoy; 4. M. Jehangir Bomanji Petit; 5. Mr. Jadhavji Harakhji Sanghvi; 6. Mr. Mavji Hariram; 7. Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat; 8. Mr. Ramji Bharmal; 9. Mr. Tulsidas Ramdas.

The resignation of Mr. Ranchoddas Bhavan and of Mr. B. N. Mahisheri were noted.

Regarding the letters from the Chief Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, re. the authority of our Association, to represent the Kirol Residents' Association, it was resolved to write a letter to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

Regarding grievances about the revised time table, it was resolved to represent to the Chief Trans. Supdt. G.I.P. Railway that it was in the interest of the Railway that our Association should be consulted.

Re:—Roofing of overbridge at Baroda it was resolved to write to the Railway Board to provide funds.

Consideration of the refusal by railways to grant season tickets to students of National Schools was postponed pending reference to rules.

It was resolved to write to Mahatma Gandhi that we rejoice at the news of his release.

This meeting recorded with grief the news of the death of Mansukhlal Raojibhai Mehta and resolved to send a letter of condolence to his family.

The Committee was informed by the Secretary of this Association that the rate for the platform ticket was raised to annas two. It was resolved thereupon to write to the B.B. & C.I. Railway General Traffic Manager for further information and the reason for levying this increase.

It was also resolved to inquire by letter whether any charge is levied from ladies using urinals attached to waiting rooms at Victoria Terminus Station.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA.

RESOLUTION BY MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMED.

1. That this Council recommends to Government that with a view to give full effect to the resolution of Mr. C. M. Gandhi effering educational facilities to Mahomedans and other backward classes, passed by the last Council and accepted by Government, the recommendations of the Mahomedan Educational Committee appointed by the local Governmest in 1913 should be carried out as early as possible.

BY MR. H. D. SAHEBA.

1. This Council recommends to Government that the Government of Bombay should forthwith withdraw from all participation in the British Empire Exhibition.

2. This Council recommends to Government that the Municipality be restored to the people of Surat forthwith and the remaining period of the supersession be remitted.

BY MR. POONJABHAI THAKARSI.

1. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Hazrat Mohani be released immediately and unconditionally.

BY MR. G. M. KALBHOR.

1. This Council recommends to Government that the pay of the primary teachers in the Presidency be revised in accordance with the recommendations made in the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme.

2. This Council recommends to Government that early steps be taken to remove the discontent arising out of the heavy congestion caused in the last two grades of sub-registrars by the uneven distribution of appointments in the different grades.

BY MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

1. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to withdraw all circulars or instructions issued to magistrates directing them not to pass strictures against the police in open courts.

BY MR. N. E. NAVLE.

1. This Council recommends to the Government that a provision be made for the construction of a causeway over the river Mahalungi adjoining the taluka town of Sangamner in the Ahmednagar district.

BY MR. V. N. JOG.

1. This Council recommends that the whole scheme called "The Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme" regarding the pay of the primary school teachers should be brought into force with effect from the 1st of March, 1923.

BY MR. S. K. BOLE.

1. This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee with a non-official majority to make enquiries into the grievances as regards the diet and treatment offered to patients in the J. J. and Gokuldas Tejpal Hospitals in Bombay as well as regarding the general management of the hospitals.

BY MR. LALJI NARANJI.

1. That in view of the conclusions arrived at during the period of war boom that land available in Bombay was inadequate having proved erroneous, this Council recommends to Government that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the activities of the Development Department as to how far and in what directions such activities should be continued or eliminated, and as to whether that department should not be amalgamated with the Public Works Department and a considerable saving be thus effected.

BY MR. N. R. GUNJAL.

1. This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to issue directions to all Heads of Departments to reply directly to members of this Council if they ask for any information of public interest.

BY MR. S. S. DEV.

1. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that pending an inquiry into the causes of the discontent prevailing among the Khatedars in the Mulshi Petha whose lands are being acquired for the Nila Mula project, Government be pleased to suspend all further land acquisition proceedings in connection with the said project.

BY RAO SAHEB D. P. DESAI.

1. This Council recommends to the Government that congratulations of this Council be conveyed to the Police Commissioner, Mr. Ghatge, of the Baroda State for capturing alive the notorious outlaw Babar Deva who was a terror to the Kaira District for about six years.

BY MR. G. I. PATEL.

1. This Council recommends to the Government that congratulations of this Council be conveyed to the Police Commissioner, Mr. Ghatge, of the Baroda State for capturing alive the notorious outlaw Babar Deva who was a terror to the Kaira District for about six years.

BY MR. A. C. OWEN.

1. This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to appoint at an early date a Committee to go into the question of (a) Annual Reports, (b) Forms and Returns, with a view to effect some reduction in the expenditure on printing and the revision or cancellation of reports, forms and returns.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Western Hostel, Raisina, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m. If a quorum is not available, the adjourned meeting will be held on Sunday the 16th at 8 a.m.

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REGINA FACE CREAM
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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8) excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8) expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elementsd will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience send oblige.
ABDUL MAJID,
c/o Northern India Timber Syndicate, Lahore.

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.
S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR.

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, ESQ., LAHORE.
Dear Sir,
I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will bs pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.
CHANDAN LAL SHANKER LAL,
BATALA

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE HOME MEMBER'S HOMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Allow me to congratulate Sir Maurice Hayward for his splendid defence of our Administration in Bombay.

Sir Maurice has erred in stating that those convicted under Sec. 124A, I.P.C. and Sec. 108 C.P.C. are political prisoners. Section 124A, alone should have been mentioned, because Sec. 108 C.P.C. is actually for "Criminals":

Political Prisoners are all "educated," hence "know their rights full well" and hence are treated "much better" than ordinary criminals. Besides they are also lodged in "special Division." Mahatma Gandhi's remarks re. this latter point, published lately in "Young India" that lying propagandist paper, is all false!

Chaki grinding is a mild and pleasant exercise. The *Chaki* is "light" and can be easily used by one person." Some are no doubt "heavy" but, then, two or three use them. Sir Maurice himself once turned it twice round and round, during one of his visits and found it "easy to work" because the top stone began to revolve so lightly as if it were an automatic machine! It is certainly a real pleasure to work on a *chaki;* that is why "many" prisoners "wanted" to work on it and even Mahatma Gandhi was working on it!. I will further inform Sir Maurice that Mahatma Gandhi used to work and compelled all the inmates of his Satyagraha Ashram also to work on the *chaki* every day, purely out of the pleasure of hearing its melodious tune while in operation! It is false to state that Mahatmaji introduced the *chaki* in his Ashram to train the inmates in that work so as to make it easy for them in jail!

Government also clothe the prisoners in khaddar, because they have also realised that Khaddar is indispensable for India's economic salvation. It may not be purely hand-spun and hand-woven, but Mahatma Gandhi's khaddar is of three kinds (1) hand-spun warp and weft and hand-woven (2) hand-spun weft, mill-pun warp and hand-woven (3) mill-spun warp and weft and hand-woven, and this Government khaddar supplied to prisoners in jails comes under the third head!

Visapur Jail was "originally" meant for "ordinary labourer criminals" and hence when the political prisoners "now" became its inmates, they found life a bit trying. However, its strength is now reduced from 2000 to 1000 and "order has gone" to abolish the "Bell chain." I prophesy that Political Prisoners hereafter entering the Visapur Jail will find it a veritable Heaven on this sinful Earth!

May God bless the knighthood Home Member for his deep concern for political prisoners!—Yours, etc.,
C. V. P. SHIVAM.
Dadar, March 10.

INFORMATION WANTED:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall feel thankful if any of your numerous readers kindly let me know the whereabouts of (1) B. Krishnaswami and (2) B. Ramaswami. They are the sons of the late B. K. Subba Rao (of Lakshmipura Agraharam, Mysore), who was acting as guide to pilgrims to Northern India Shrines. Krishnaswami was employed under Government during the late war for some time as Stenographer to Col. Stowell, Delhi, and later on in Mesopotamia and was some time ago said to be living in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,
"ANXIOUS."

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
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My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.
They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.
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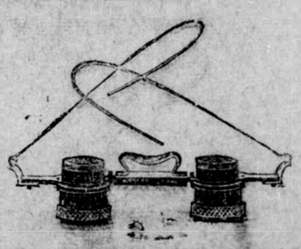
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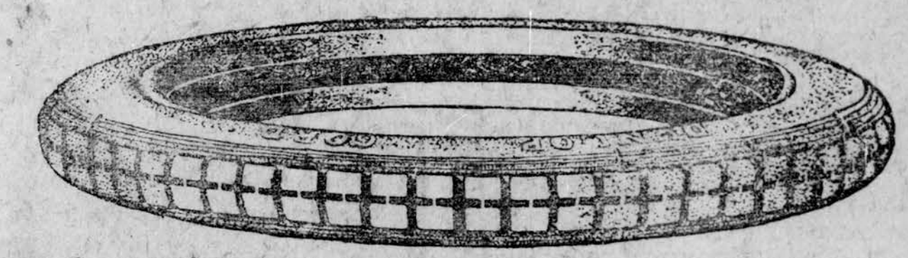

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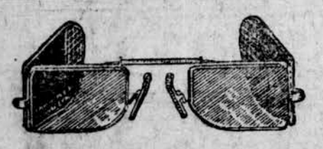

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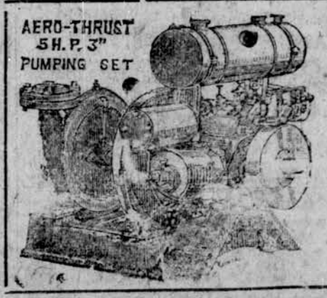

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